The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, May 2, 1872.

Important financial intelligence from Washington, including the public debt statement for May 1, is to be found in this morning's issue of THE TRIBUNE.

The correspondence between the Canadian and English Governments relative to the seizure of the United States schooner Horton, on account of a fishery difficulty, was brought out in the Dominion Parliament yesterday, and some mention of it is made in our telegraph columns.

A bill authorizing the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas passed the House of Representatives yesterday. This is probably the same little bill for which our friend Pomeroy has been laboring, and which proposes to sell the Cherokees, Creeks, etc., out of all their tillable lands. As a conciliatory measure, it will not prove a success.

The New York Assembly has adopted a resolution ordering the preparation of articles of impeachment against Judge Barnard. In Florida, where impeachment is less of a variety and more of a farce than in New York the two branches of the Legislature are again at a dead-lock on Governor Reed's case.

In a discussion in the Senate, yesterday, on the Navy Appropriation bill, Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Stephenson arraigned the Department for inexcusable extravagance and maladministration. We suppose the Senators named take their opinions on this subject (which are by no means singular) from the evidence furnished to the recent Investigating Committee of the House.

The Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States (North) assembled at New York yesterday, and will be in session about a week. Lay delegates now for the first time sit in the General Conference, the principle of lay representation having been finally ratified yesterday, and the lay delegates in attendance admitted by 299 yeas to 1 nay.

The inquiry by the House Military Committee into the mysterious abstraction of the Buell court-martial record from the War Office will commence to-day. Now we shall see what we shall see, though it is to be feared that everybody about the departments will prove to be a know-nothing on the subject, even including Dana, who was Assistant Secretary of War at the time of the alleged theft, and who has lately been so anxious to give information on kindred subjects at Washington.

We are not very likely to have a war with Spain right away, as was reported in a Washington paper yesterday. The new instructions in the Howard case, called for by the House resolution of last week, have not yet been forwarded to Sickles, who had already left for Spain, with instructions to urge on the investigation of the errant Doctor's case. This is the report from the State Department. Sickles, by the way, is to hasten back and take the stump for Grant, perhaps with a view to promotion for good services.

The *Cincinnati* Convention met yesterday, and after effecting a temporary organization, and listening to addresses (which we give in another place) adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Various estimates of the probabilities concerning candidates are given by our correspondents, from which we do not attempt to evolve any position and definite statement, preferring to wait a few hours for the actual vote. We may, however, call attention to the increased confidence and enthusiasm of Mr. Greeley's zealous admirers, founded, it is said, upon new developments of that gentleman's strength.

The Administration evidently chafes under the imputation of something like a back-down in the Alabama business. It has, therefore, caused to be sent out by the Associated Press an explanation of its position, which is to the effect that we didn't think,—my Lord bless you, no, Mr. Bull, not for a moment!—of accepting any money award on account of consequential damages. In short, the claims were put in there, looking just like *bona fide* ones, in order that Mr. Bull, having been put through the *role* of defendant in such a heavy case, might know how it is himself when, after a little, he should have occasion to appear as plaintiff. But how we were to have got out of it without taking a few hundred million pounds, in case they should have been awarded to us, the Administration does not explain.

Castelar, the leading Liberal of Spain, has taken a letter undertaking to set forth a plausible explanation of the oil-and-water coalition of Republicans and Bourbons,—in which he does not succeed very well. His letter is not so remarkable, however, as that of the Pope to Señor Zorilla, embodying a demand for a "reconversion" of Spain to the Church of Rome. His Holiness does not undertake to explain the sudden appearance of his priests as Captains of rebel bands. War is supposed to be a game which his Holiness does not understand, though he is always averse to taking a hand; and the obvious purport of his letter to Zorilla is that if the Spanish Government will consent to turn over the schools, the child-bearings, the givings-in-marriage, and everything else to the priests, the latter party will sheathe their swords, now drawn in behalf of the hopeless cause of a reactionary pretender.

The House of Representatives discussed the Tariff yesterday, Messrs. Kelley, Wood, Banks, Stevenson, and Conner taking a part in the debate. All these were in favor of a modification looking toward more Government revenue and less private bounty, except Kelley, who formally proclaimed his guardianship of pig iron, and gave notice of a little bill in behalf of that interest.

The House wasted its opportunity to put a wise vote to its credit, and in a spasmodic way concurred in the Senator's amendment to the Tea and Coffee bill. The act, thus confirmed, was immediately seized by the pig iron people, who shoved it through the clerical mill quicker than the opening claim itself ever went through, and in fifteen minutes more, it had the President's signature and was a law. We congratulate the lovers of tea and coffee upon getting free from the tax which they have hitherto paid the Government on these beverages. We wish we could also congratulate the same class, who are also consumers of everything, of iron manufactures, etc., upon getting set free from the taxes which they are now paying upon those articles, for the benefit of a few favored individuals.

The produce markets in Chicago were rather quiet yesterday, but tended to a slight advance in prices on the leading articles. Mess pork was strong, being 20c per brl higher, and closing at $12.70 cash, and $12.95 seller June. Lard was a shade easier and quiet, closing at $8.65 cash or seller May, and $8.85 seller June. Meats were quiet and firm, at 4 1-2c for shoulders, 6 3-4c for short ribs, and 7 1-4c for short clear. Highwines were quiet and steady at [illegible] per gallon. Lake freights were dull and easier, with 10c asked on corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady, at $6.50a7.50 for fair to choice spring extras. Wheat was 1c per bu higher, closing tame at $1.35 3-4a[illegible] cash or seller May, and $1.38 1-8a1.38 1-4 seller June. Corn was moderately active and steady, and closed at 42 7-8a43c for cash or seller May, and 44 1-8a44 1-4c for seller June. Oats were more active, and 1-4c higher, at 35 3-8c for cash, and 36 5-8a36 3-4c seller June. Rye was nominal at 75 1-2a76c for No. 2. Barley was quiet but firm, at 51 1-2c for car lots No. 2, and 55a55 1-2c for the month. The hog market was fairly active and steady, with sales at $4.20a4.40 for common to choice. Cattle were dull and weak. There was a fair demand for sheep, but the market was weak and lower. We have now above 7,200,000 bu of grain here in store and afloat, and 2,800,000 bu had left this port since Saturday last, up to yesterday noon.

POLITICAL.

Meeting and Temporary Organization of the Cincinnati Convention.

Speeches by Colonel Grosvenor, Hon. Stanley Matthews, and Senator Schurz.

Latest Canvass of the Strength of the Several Candidates.

Greeley Stock Declared to Be in the Ascendant.

Davis' Chances Growing Weaker Every Hour.

Judge Chase Condescendingly Announces His Willingness.

Delegates to Cast the Votes of States for President.

An Agreement Arrived at on the Tariff Question.

State Conventions in Vermont and North Carolina.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

State of the Presidential Current—The Tariff Plank Agreed Upon—E. L. Merritt Interviewed—His Opinion as to Mr. Trumbull's Fitness and Prospects.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 1.—Much has been said in conversation as to the attitude of those elements of Illinois which may be relied upon to support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention in Chicago. A controversy has sprung up between two journals as to the best man to lead the ticket, and receive support from Republicans and Democrats sufficient to overcome the very large majority which the regular Republican party now claims. The correspondents of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE called to-day at the room of a gentleman in good standing with the Democratic party who supports Senator Trumbull here. They asked for the gentleman of the Trumbull delegation who had the most right and experience to relate reasons in Mr. Trumbull's favor. In this case the interviewing plan of stating views is the best. The person who answered the question, and who was heard respectfully by his associates, was Mr. E. L. Merritt, editor of the Springfield *Register*, which is the Democratic organ of Illinois, published at the State Capital. Mr. Merritt is a broad-shouldered, healthy-looking man, below the middle age, well acquainted with the politics of all shades in Illinois. His brother was a Brevet Major General in the regular army of the United States, and now a Colonel of Cavalry in the standing army. He appeared to be a man of keen intelligence, and he spoke as follows in answer to our question:

Question. Mr. Merritt, who support Lyman Trumbull among the Illinois Democrats?

Answer. I do as an editor in good standing with the Democratic party. The next name I might mention is that of Colonel W. R. Morrison, late member of Congress; next, D. A. Brown, President of the Illinois Agricultural Society, and formerly member of the State Legislature; next John R. Eden, an ex-Congressman, and the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1868, from the town of Decatur; next, Charles H. Lanphier, of Springfield, once a Democratic editor of the State; next, George W. Shutt, a man of most earnest character, who is as well qualified to speak for the Democratic party as anybody; next, Judge Rice, Montgomery County; B. M. Stevens, of the Peoria District. General John A. McClernand, a vigorous soldier of the war, an ex-Congressman, and a man who has passed the burden and heat of life in the Democratic party, and is in good circumstances in Springfield, is for Mr. Trumbull. Then we have Snowden Hayes, who is a man of standing on economical issues. Then Dr. Diele Taylor, of Chicago; Casper Butts, of Chicago; Alexander Starne and Judge Higby, of Pike County. Such are some of the men who prefer Lyman Trumbull for the nominee of the Liberal Convention.

Q. Do I understand you to state, Mr. Merritt, that the Democrats of Illinois would support no other man but Trumbull?

A. No. We are not bigots. We support Mr. Trumbull for two reasons. In the first place, because he was a Democrat, and has not changed his views on the ordinary and general conduct of the Government; and, in the second place, because we believe he can overcome the great majority against us in Illinois. We are not like the Chicago *Times*, which is for no one nominated here but Judge Davis. The Illinois Democrats would support also J. D. Cox, Gratz Brown, and, perhaps, even Judge Davis. We would support the latter with misgivings, because we do not believe him to be a Democrat, but a Whig, and we do not want the party to be rejuvenated under a Whig.

Q. What is the strength of Justice Davis in the Democratic party of Illinois?

A. He is supported by a very few men, and those are nothing for the Democratic party, and some of them are bummers. When I say bummer, I mean Jim Robinson, of my District, of Springfield. What business has he here, bullying this Convention, when he does not come under the call for it? Look at him. There you see him, over yonder in the corner of this room. Look at his [illegible] shoulders, buffer body, and snaggle teeth. Jim Robinson [illegible] upon our party as a candidate last year, and is of mighty little account, intellectually, morally, or otherwise. He feels now that he has made a mistake, but he has not the modesty to back down and make himself scarce.

Q. There are some Democrats in Illinois who favor Justice Davis, you intimated. Who are they?

A. There is J. M. Cribbs. He does not dislike Mr. Trumbull. There is T. W. McNeilly. I have heard him say nothing against Trumbull. Sam Marshall is a man of nerve and knowledge, and he only wants to see a man put up here who will smooth out the Democratic party and get Republican votes.

Q. Is there a newspaper quarrel in Chicago between Trumbull and Davis? If so, why?

A. The Chicago *Times* is generally understood by us Democratic editors through the State to be opposed to the present movement unless it can name the candidate. The *Times* will support nobody but Davis, and can't be well relied on to even support Davis. It is a paper restive of restraint under party rules, and is perpetually supercilious to us editors of Democratic journals in less popular localities. Whatever our circulation may be, we do represent Democratic principles, and we have no faith in the *Times* as a Democratic organ. The *Times* endeavors, in its weak way, to imitate the *Tribune's* independent position on commercial, economical, and social questions. It fails, for want of character in its editor, to succeed in this respect, and has not a particle of strength except by its assumed *loyalty* to the Democratic party.

Q. Let me ask you, Mr. Merritt, how do you know Justice Davis and his friends have had anything to do with sending delegates here to make a bluster in the Convention, and nominate Davis, whether or no?

A. Well, this: tickets to send persons down here have been paid for by money drawn from Gridley's Bank, in Bloomington. Gridley is a well-known banker in Judge Davis' funds. He cashes the orders for money to send Davis men to Cincinnati. This is as close as a Convention can come to proving fraud on a candidate.

Q. Do you really think that in a city like Chicago there is any newspaper controversy as to a President of the United States?

A.—The Chicago *Times* would like to have a President of its own. It has no real objections to Mr. Trumbull worthy of a grateful newspaper editor. Mr. Trumbull, it is well known, harangued the mob which was moving on the Chicago *Times* office, and kept them quiet listening to him until he should receive an answer from a dispatch sent to Washington, demanding, in the name of the citizens, permission that the *Times* be allowed to proceed and circulate. The *Times* would never have made any points against Trumbull except from THE TRIBUNE'S advocacy. We Democrats in Illinois regard THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as a paper opposed to Federal centralization, and we get better Democratic doctrine from it, on the ground of principle, than from the Chicago *Times*, which is a personal organ.

Q. May I ask, Mr. Merritt, why the people about Springfield come here so unanimously for Trumbull?

A. We know him. He has been fifteen years in the Senate, and will remain there three years longer, and we all know that Trumbull who could have made money hand over hand in jobbery, is not worth $40,000 to-day. He is the life of this movement, which is made for the good of the whole country. A few years ago he left the Democratic party, not to join a new party, but because the abandonment of the Missouri Compromise was an ambitious personal dodge, and not worthy the support of a square Democrat. Trumbull was one of tens of thousands of Democrats opposed to disturbing the Compromise, but ready to make a fight if that institution attempted to be aggressive. He has kept his Democratic faith on all questions but slavery ever since. He holds the cardinal doctrines to-day of opposition to Federal supremacy and all great kindred questions. Take the opinion, for example, of General McClernand on this matter. Mr. McClernand is as good a Democrat as any man dare be in the Northwest. He says that Lyman Trumbull is the old Democratic haven. We all know that he is an honest man, and we have faith in him. Why, the Republican party of Illinois never moved back until Trumbull made his Cooper Institute speech, when all over the State there is a rumble and an outcry; and you see it here to-day. Now look at the matter politically. Illinois is a State necessary to be carried in this combination, and Lyman Trumbull can carry it. The Chicago *Times* says that he walks the streets of the city, and is not like Stephen A. Douglas, halted and treated by every chap. No, no; this sort of a man is no street-flunky. He comes amongst us like a citizen, responds to any decent effort to hear his expression of opinion, and wins and holds the respect of honest property-holders and good men all over the State.

Q. Then, Mr. Merritt, I understand you to say that Mr. Trumbull could carry Illinois, and nobody else can be regarded.

A. No. Mr. Greeley, who appears to loom up here to-day, has a sort of fictitious force which we would not like to experiment with. Mr. Davis is a Whig, and, as a Whig, is not only a man of conservative Federal opinions, but he is a man of slow, wise, respectable, honorable character. If this movement is to result in the nomination of Justice Davis, we have simply moved back fifteen years and got respectability without convictions. It may be that the Democratic party of Illinois would [illegible] Justice Chase [illegible] Democrats all over the country [illegible] convention. It prefers to have Republicans of the liberal school do the work here, and believes in them enough to support the nominations they make; but as Democrats we don't want any old Whig put upon us because the Chicago *Times*, Jim Robinson, and a few folks of no account came here, and allege that he is the preference of the Democratic party. Every man who has come to Cincinnati to represent the Democratic party, and defeat Davis, is played out in Democratic politics for some years to come.

Here spoke up George W. Shutt: "Yes, sir," said Shutt, "if Jim Robinson bothers us around Springfield any more I will come out myself for Congress. I am not bothering this Convention. What has Jim Robinson got to do with it?"

At this place the suppressed emotion of the gathering burst out in a loud outcry against Jim Robinson, David Davis, and the school of Whig and Democratic antediluvians which so disturbed our correspondent that they left.

PREFERENCES.

The New York delegation to-night is the very picture of hope and delighted expectation. Feeling very happy, some of them indulged in moderate potations, which tended to increase the general joy. I have talked with a slightly inebriated member of the New York Delegation, who said he was in great danger of being brought to the conviction that Greeley would be the next occupant of the Presidential Chair. Every member of the delegation from the Empire State, except one, is said to be resolved that the delegation shall vote solidly for Greeley. It was moved to expel this solitary political dogmatist, but the motion, after having caused considerable excitement, failed of success by a few votes. Greeley's friends count on the first ballot upon New York, two or three of the New England States, Louisiana, and one or two Southern States, with a part of Iowa. Warmoth does not say absolutely that Louisiana will vote for Greeley, but gives a knowing wink and wants to know if he has ever been known to do other than the fair thing? J. B. Grinnell has been accused quite basely, we feel assured, of attempting to sell Iowa out to the friends of Mr. Davis in a certain contingency. Some of the Pennsylvania delegates will go for Davis. It is said, outside of Illinois and a few localities, Davis does not seem to have developed any strength. His friends will exhaust all their vigor in the first one or two ballots. The Missouri delegation is still strong for Brown, and claims to have easy consciences, because they are not scrupulous, and will go for the candidate most likely to succeed. A despatch from Ethan Allen, to the effect that the New York *Herald* had declared for Greeley in a double-headed editorial, was received with such a sudden roar of applause as to startle the occupants of the Burnet House out of their propriety. The Davis men are generally thought to have ceased leaning upon their anchor and playing the part of Hope. Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine will go for Trumbull after the first ballot. It is asserted that some of the compromise Davis delegates in the Illinois delegation will go for Trumbull after one or two complimentary ballots to their chief. The lurch which Indiana first gave toward the Davis wing was induced by the early presence of delegates from the southern part of that State, who had a weakness for the judicial Crœsus. Later arrivals changed the complexion of affairs. Of the 26 delegates who represent Indiana in the Convention, 19 are now said to be Adams men, and the rest will vote for Davis. Adams will be strong upon the early ballot, Ohio and some of the Eastern States already specified going pretty solidly for him. The friends of Adams think that he has strengthened considerably since yesterday. Hendricks, of Indiana, is said to be in favor of Davis, and has written a letter to the Indiana delegation giving his views in his usual pointed and polished style. More than four hundred citizens of Indiana are in the city. Among the representatives of Illinois now in Cincinnati are nearly three hundred Germans, all of whom are for Trumbull except a few who came from the region of Bloomington. The number of persons leaving the enlightened region of Bloomington on free passes has been paralleled by nothing in railroad annals since the exodus caused by the Chicago conflagration. It is feared here that some dreadful catastrophe has occurred in that region, causing extreme general poverty there, and marvelous and speedy depopulation.

Hecker says that 95 per cent of all the Germans in the country will vote for Trumbull. Colonel Howe has become a sudden convert to the Trumbull cause, and will hereafter lend his immense influence to secure that gentleman's nomination. The South Carolina delegation will vote for Chase, who is understood to be resting quietly in the arms of his friends.

Governor Fenton left for home this morning. He left important business to come to Cincinnati, and went away again as soon as he deemed his counsel was no longer needed. He avoided the reference of the Revenue Reform business back to the people as the only tribunal fit to decide the question. He further insisted upon the necessity of conciliating Greeley, and said that without the New York *Tribune's* influence no State could be carried for the Liberal movement. Even with Greeley's assistance, with a strong Revenue Reform plank in the platform, Pennsylvania would be lost and New York imperilled.

THE TARIFF PLANK

in the platform will be in the language of the New York and Illinois call for the Convention, viz.: That Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the country as light as possible.

DETAILED REPORT.

Temporary Organization—Speeches by Prominent Delegates.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CONVENTION HALL.

CINCINNATI, O., May 1.—Exposition Hall has been elaborately prepared and tastefully decorated for the occasion at considerable expense. This is due to the efforts of Major A. T. Goshen of the Citizen's Committee, with Colonel George Ward Nichols and Bellamy Storer Jr., of the Committee of Arrangements. Under the alterations and additions planned by these gentlemen the hall was so greatly improved that not only were no serious difficulties encountered, which were apprehended relative to defective acoustic capacity, but the speakers could be distinctly heard in every part of the building. The chair in which John Adams sat when he signed the Declaration of Independence is set for the intended President of the Convention.

GATHERING TOGETHER.

By the time of meeting, the body of the hall was filled with delegates, while the galleries were rapidly filling with citizens and spectators, among whom was included a goodly share of ladies.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

At last the great gathering that is to shape, to a considerable extent, the future destinies of the country, has assembled. The event is memorable and the sight deeply interesting. The hums of the multitudinous host, the strains of music, with which the vast hall has been filled for the last hour, have ceased, and Colonel Grosvenor announces, in the sudden hush, that the Convention will please come to order.

COLONEL GROSVENOR'S ADDRESS.

He said: As Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee, appointed by the Liberal Republican State Convention of Missouri, by which this Convention was called, it is my pleasure, gentlemen, to call you to order. This Convention, originated in a single State, has now embraced representatives, and worthy representatives, of the Republican party in every State of the Union. [Applause.] Nothing can prove more effectually the depth and strength of the public sentiment to which we have appealed, than the fact that the call, originated so informally, originated in a State by no means the largest or the most potential in political affairs, has led to a Convention acknowledged by all to be not only the largest in point of numbers ever assembled, but the truest representation of the popular sentiment. [Applause.] Our appeal to the country, it appears, then, was based upon a correct judgment of the public feeling and the public need. [Applause.] It was so defined as to embody that will of the people which, after all, does rule and shall rule these United States. Men from that State, who took the risk of calling such a Convention, are here to-day, rejoicing in its success, and confident that the wisdom of the delegations here assembled, the wisdom of the people of the United States, will make its actions a success in November next. [Applause.] I need not make here the usual appeal for harmony. The men who surrendered their share in a victorious party because of their convictions of their duty, will not come here to struggle for personal preference. [Applause.] Those preferences we lay upon the altar of our common cause. All else, save these convictions of duty, we can surrender, but those are our weapons, and we do not propose to throw them away in order to win the battle. [Applause.] In the firm belief, gentlemen, that this Convention, called originally for consultation, will act so wisely that the people of the United States, who stand behind it watching it and ready to sustain it if it acts wisely, will give it triumph, in the firm belief that it will meet that demand which is felt all over the country for something more than consultation—for a nominee who shall represent the people. [Applause.] I ask you to go forward with us to organize for that struggle against the power which has so long and so injuriously controlled party organizations and political power. [Loud applause.]

Gentlemen, by direction of the Executive Committee, I have the honor to name as your temporary Chairman, Judge Stanley Matthews, of Ohio. [Applause.]

The motion was carried unanimously.

ADDRESS OF HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

He said: It is no affectation on my part when I say to you that it is impossible to express the deep sensibility with which I have received this unexpected and most distinguished mark of your consideration. The honor of temporarily discharging the duties of the chair in the preliminary organization of a body which I believe and trust is to be memorable in the history of party and politics in this country, is altogether undeserved, and I am altogether unprepared by the suddenness of the invitation to assume those duties properly or to preface them with remarks which, under other circumstances, might be considered in proper conformity to the usual custom. Nevertheless, a wonderful presence inspires a thought or two which, perhaps, I will not be trespassing too much upon your attention and your time if I venture to suggest. [Applause.] Of course, gentlemen, it would not be becoming in me, nor prudent, to assume at the outset the *role* of the prophet, for I am "neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet," and no man yet can tell what may be the issues of your deliberations, or the result to which your conclusions will tend; and yet, without reference to any certain results within the scope of the present predictions, there are some things which I know can be safely affirmed with respect to this Convention. One thing which I prize most in myself, as a treasure to be guarded and defended, and to witness the spectacle of it in the breasts of other men, is this,—that the time has come when it is the voice of an exceedingly large and influential portion of the American people that they are determined that they will not longer be doomed to wear the collar of a party. [Applause.] We have assembled ourselves together, gentlemen, under a call limiting our character as Republicans, as those who have heretofore, in the divisions of party politics, been designated as members of the Republican party. I am not ashamed, gentlemen, to have borne that name with thousands of others whose previous party affiliation might have led them otherwise, united almost unconsciously and involuntarily by the [illegible] force of the public circumstance and history of the country with the other who constituted that party, rallying at the call of the country when the integrity of the Union was assailed by the spirit and arms of secession, for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the nation. That was successfully accomplished, and of the past at least we are secure. The great achievement of our struggle has been imbedded not only in the hearts, and habits, and convictions of the whole people, but have now become perpetually a part of our fundamental law, establishing forever the unassailability of the Union, integrity of the nation, and with the principle of the political equality of all men before the law. [Applause.] So far, gentlemen, as the Republican party, under the Providence of God, was instrumental in accomplishing that work, they are entitled to and will receive the congratulations of this generation and the approval of generations to come. [Applause.] And now, then, since this uprising of the Republican party has done so well in the past, why not trust it for the future? And, gentlemen, I see in this assemblage, in this rebellion against the Republican party, the highest eulogy that can be pronounced upon the principles of that party [applause], because it has conscious integrity sufficient left to begin the work of reforming itself by itself. [Applause.] Parties, gentlemen, in this country cannot live on their reputation. It was remarked, I believe, by Sir Walter Raleigh, in reference to the pride of ancestry, that those who boasted most of their progenitors were like the plant which he had discovered in America—the best part was under ground. [Laughter.] It is not because the Republican party has done good things that it deserves to live, but only as it shows a present ability to continue the work of reform by the application of the same principles with which it achieved its past success. [Applause.] It is because those who have succeeded in obtaining control of its organization and machinery, for diverting it from its legitimate objects and purposes; that we are here to-day to call back those who have wandered, and to recall those who are willing to work with us to restore those principles to their proper primacy. And now, gentlemen, one of the deep and earnest convictions which has spread universally almost through the hearts of the American people, and out of which this movement originates, is this: that the war of the rebellion is ended, and that peace has come [applause], and that, as the war has ended, so ought military rule and military principles [cries of "Good, good" and loud cheers]; so ought everything that is arbitrary; so ought everything that corrupts, everything that keeps alive and fans the embers of the dying, and ought to be dead, past. The cry came up, four years ago, and it was thought to be an auspicious omen. The coming of that time which we have looked for in vain, when it was said, "Let us have peace;" but we have had no peace. Look at the South to-day! What a spectacle! We have the example of so-called civil Governments, bankrupting the communities they affect to represent; power usurped by strangers, and not conferred by the voice of the people, and not for the purpose of restoring the prosperity of those battle-grazed fields, but for corruptly enriching the men who think that power and office belong to them as property, and not as a boast. And so, gentlemen, in every department of the Government the slow poison of corruption, only not sufficiently slow, seems to have pervaded the whole civil and political administration of the country from the head to the foot. [Applause.] It is because Republicans, with pains, with reluctance, with sorrow and regret, see and know and experience this condition of public affairs, that they have felt that they could no longer afford the responsibility of partnership in such a wrong. [Applause.] But it was their duty to head and lead the column out, in order to restore all the blessings of good government, sound government, just government, honest government. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, I am detaining you much longer than I intended. You have a great work before you; a work of unexampled difficulty. Let us not conceal it from ourselves. You are called together, contrary to precedent, as a Mass Convention. Your first duty is, therefore, to inaugurate and organize your body so that it may speak with the authority of the just and equal representation of all opinions and of all interests. That is the work to which you are now summoned. It is my privilege, it is my honor, to inaugurate your deliberations in this preliminary organization. I have had no such experience in public life, or in deliberative assemblies, as will justify me, unaided, to successfully conduct you through these preliminary stages. The duty, the responsibility is upon you. I have great faith, gentlemen, in you, and in the outcome of this assembly. I have abiding, unshaken faith in the immortality and triumph of those principles which I know will be the guide of your organization. [Applause.] I am deeply indebted to you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me, and for the kindness and courtesy with which you have listened to me.

I will detain you no longer. You will now proceed to complete the temporary organization of your body. [Loud cheers and shouts.]

SECRETARIES.

Mr. Grosvenor said: By request of the Executive Committee, I propose as temporary Secretaries of the Convention, George Ward Nichols, of Ohio, G. W. Palmer, of Illinois, and Joseph Pulitzer, of Missouri.

By further instruction of the Executive Committee, I have the following resolutions to propose.

STATE DELEGATIONS.

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet again to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and that, in the meantime, the several State delegations elect from among their numbers, delegates double the number of votes to be cast by the respective States in the Electoral College, and that when this Convention meets again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the names of delegates so elected report themselves for the purpose of proceeding to the transaction of the business of the Convention.

ADMISSION TICKETS.

Before an adjournment is made, I am requested by the Local Committee to announce that the tickets for delegates to-morrow will be issued at Room No. 9 Mozart Hall, at 9 o'clock, upon presentation of credentials from the several States.

The Chair said: This completes all that is possible, at this meeting, in the work of preliminary organization.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

A delegate then moved to adjourn. As the President was about to put the question, he was interrupted, and his voice drowned by sudden and vociferous calls for Schurz from all parts of the hall, which were continued until the gentleman appeared on the front of the platform, when some one darted forward, and asked three rousing cheers for Schurz, which were given with a tremendous enthusiasm, many delegates leaping from their seats and waving their hats in concert with the outpouring roar of voices that chorused a welcome to the speaker. Such was the anxiety to hear him, that he was forced to decline in a few words of almost peremptory character. Mr. Schurz said:

My Fellow-Citizens: It is impossible for me to express my gratitude for the cordial manner in which you have called me out and received me, but I fear I shall have to disappoint you now. This Convention means business [applause], and you have just passed a resolution with regard to the manner in which the business of this Convention is to be prepared and to be conducted. The 1st of May is moving day [laughter and cheers], and we should lose no time in taking such steps as will be calculated to remove that which is obnoxious to the honest sons of the American people, and put something better in its place. [Applause.] I said that I feared that I should have to disappoint you now, for honestly I do not intend to make a speech at this moment. [Loud cries of "Go on."] In the course of the proceedings of this Convention there will now and then be moments when there is no practical business to be transacted. I shall then, perhaps, avail myself of some opportunity to address a few remarks to you, and I may observe that I have some things to say. [Loud cries of "Now! now!" and cheers.] I have had so frequently to withstand the voices of those who were against me, that you must take no exception if I to-day resist the voices of those who seem to be in my favor. There is some practical business to be done, and there is very little time for doing it, and you must bear with me if, in obedience to my own judgment, I conclude by simply seconding the motion that we now do adjourn. [Loud cheers, amid cries for Cassius M. Clay and other noted speakers.]

ADJOURNMENT.

The Chairman then announced that the Convention stood adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

Convention Delegates Elected by the Representatives of the Several States.

PRESIDENTIAL CANVASSING.

After the close of the short session of the Convention at Exposition Hall, the work of canvassing for Presidential candidate was resumed. The morning had opened with the hopes of the friends of Mr. Greeley very much exalted, and for a time the support which before had seemed so earnest for Judge Davis appeared to have been transferred to Mr. Greeley. The support of the Democracy was assured in a very hearty manner in the editorial column of the *Enquirer*. That paper said: "The marked favor into which the name of Mr. Greeley has grown in the last twenty-four hours is the most pronounced ball yet developed in the extraordinary gathering in this city. We find a rapidly increasing feeling in his behalf, confined to no State or section, but coming from all quarters of the Union, and what is still more significant, no antagonism. While the friends of the other candidates push their cause with some fervor, no one has an unkind word to say against the philosopher and statesman of the *Tribune*. His friends are earnest and enthusiastic, and declare that, with him as the candidate, the fires of 1840 would be kindled and an overwhelming victory assured. It is claimed that he would poll from fifty to one hundred thousand Republican votes in Pennsylvania, and more in New York, and that in Ohio and the West generally his name would excite great enthusiasm. Southern delegates assert that he is the strongest of all the candidates suggested in that section, and affirm that, with him, they could secure 120 Electoral votes. It is noticeable that he is the second choice of the friends of all the candidates, and at this hour it looks as though Mr. Greeley would be nominated."

The enthusiasm for him among parts of delegations certainly has been quite marked. But would New York stand up to him, was asked. To determine that question a meeting of the delegation of that State was held this afternoon, and it proved to be very exciting. About 125 members were present. Waldo Hutchings was called to the chair. John Cochrane, from the Committee on the subject, reported the following:

Resolved, that the New York delegation shall be heard upon all questions affecting candidates in the Delegate Convention through the voice of its Chairman or person designated by the delegation for that purpose.

Resolved that the delegation from New York cast its entire vote for Horace Greeley for President, and until such time as ten members of the delegation prefer to the Chairman a request that the delegates shall retire for consultation, after which the vote to be cast for Horace Greeley under direction of the delegation.

A warm discussion ensued briefly upon the question whether this was to bind the delegation to cast the entire vote all the way through for Greeley. Some delegates denied the right to this assemblage to so bind the votes of delegates. Others urged that this assemblage was representative of the people of New York, and had the same power to bind the delegates. It should choose as original primaries or caucuses have to instruct their chosen representatives. Ex-Judge Selden, of Rochester, presented a strong argument against tying hands, but would submit to the order of the majority. [Applause.]

Mr. Brown, of Rochester (Democrat) moved to strike out of the second resolutions all after the words "retire for consultation," this leaving the delegates free to follow their individual preferences after ten shall have united in a call to retire.

Mr. Cochrane argued that the resolution already meant that.

A Delegate. Then why not say so in terms.

Mr. Brown withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Lloyd, while expressing his feelings toward Mr. Greeley, and a willingness to yield to the majority, so far as one or two complimentary votes for him, was not in favor of him for the Presidential nomination, because, if elected, he would ably advocate and support a policy which the speaker unalterably opposed as unwise for the country. He was, of course, understood to refer to the policy of Protection. For this reason the speaker was opposed to the adoption of the pending resolution, and also because its effect was to assert what was not true, to wit: that the delegates here are unanimous on this question. He raised a storm of dissent by claiming that they had abandoned the regular Republican organization because the majority in it had overruled the minority. He reviewed the proposition in still stronger terms, saying: "This is a rebellion instituted because those who control the regular Republican organization have used its machinery to force upon us their policy, regardless of the views of minority. [Cries of "No, never," and hisses.]

Mr. Lloyd continued, reading from the Missouri call, and charging that in forcing the pending resolution the meeting was doing just what that platform denounced in the old organization, as its demand for the surrender of political freedom, in order that the pleasure, practice and creed of some shall be made that of all. [Applause from one side of the room.] He had been urged by one whose fame was continental to resist this as he would any other form of tyranny, and stated that in the Ohio delegation, the single vote found there for Greeley was to be respected, and the Chairman would cast it as long as the delegate so desired. He had felt it his duty thus to protest against what he saw was the determination of the majority here though necessarily it would result in defeating the formally expressed wish of his Congressional District, that he should represent them in the delegate Convention.

Jones, of Binghamton, wanted Greeley nominated, because he believed his was the strongest name to present to the country. When in convention, and we see we can't nominate him the majority will be ready to go for the next best man.

Sinclair Tousey moved, but subsequently withdrew, an amendment providing that only after three formal ballots are had the delegation would retire for consultation.

Mr. Flower, to clear all ambiguity, moved the following substitute for the second resolution:

Resolved, That the delegation from New York cast its vote in the Convention as a unit for Horace Greeley, until such time as twenty delegates shall make a request to the Chairman to withdraw, in the event the vote shall be cast as a majority of the delegation shall direct; provided the Convention shall not direct a different method of precedence.

This proviso was added at the suggestion of Judge Selden.

The Chair put the question to vote, and said it seemed to be carried. A division was called for, a decided majority ranging themselves in the affirmative. The Chair announced the resolution adopted amid cries of "count," "count," which were unheeded. A scene of confusion ensued. Finally an appeal from the decision of the Chair count was had, and showed 99 in favor of the resolution to 25 against. The first resolution was then adopted, and a recess taken until 8 o'clock to-night.

The delegation resumed its session at 8 o'clock to-night. Mr. Cochrane reported a list of delegates selected to represent the State in the delegate Convention, as follows: Henry R. Selden, John Cochrane, Wm. Dorsheimer, Archibald M. Bliss, Waldo Hutchins, Theodore Tilton, Charles A. Godard, H. B. Moore, Wm. C. Boone, D. W. L. Moore, Wm. W. Goodrich, K. Nelson Cross, Moritz Ellinger, Geo. W. Palmer, Fernando Traud, Frank Leslie, Dr. H. Gercke, Henry D. Lloyd, Wm. L. Ashman, Paul Schutzler, Wm. Atkinson, Geo. H. Van Cleft, Ethan Allen, Theo. G. Glanbersk, John C. Ferguson, Charles H. Swords, Grinnell Burt, C. St. John, Jr., Wm. J. Hilton, J. S. Douglass, J. W. Hasbrouck, E. G. Fowler, M. L. Felkins, Lemon Thompson, Daniel E. Parks, Joseph O. Hockenleitzer, George Wilkes, E. G. Squiers, E. A. Merritt, S. W. Hyde, Charles A. Lambert, James R. Thompson, James R. Allaben, Albert Smith, George W. Flower, George C. Bragdon, Jacob Ballin, Martin Thatcher, William P. Raymond, Alfred Wilkinson, Sinclair Tousey, Otis Lote, F. Wazard, William A. Dinehart, Charles Starrs, S. D. Bignall, Edward F. Jones, Thomas Raines, Edward R. Reynolds, Walter Hicks, J. D. Bradley, Henry D. Tucker, Henry C. Lake, C. M. Horton, Albert Zeigle, Aug. F. Allen, E. C. Topliff.

In response to a question, Mr. Cochrane said that, for several districts not represented here, delegates had been selected from gentlemen present from their neighborhood, as nearly as possible.

Mr. Tousey said before the question was taken on adopting the report, he had an inquiry to make of Mr. Lloyd, who had, to-day, declared that he would not vote for Greeley. On the response would depend his (Tousey's) action in regard to the report. He asked Mr. Lloyd, through the Chair, whether he would obey the instructions adopted to-day, by an overwhelming vote, that New York's votes should be a unit for Horace Greeley.

Mr. Lloyd was silent. Several gentlemen interposed to object to catechising.

Mr. Tousey called them to order, claiming the floor until the question was answered.

Theodore Tilton. Mr. President, if any gentleman were to rise and question me, either directly or through the Chair, as to how I would vote as delegate, I would remain silent until the day of doom. [Applause.]

A delegate inquired if Tousey had the right to hold the floor for that very indefinite time when Lloyd should answer his question. Tousey said as the gentleman failed to answer, he now moved to substitute the name of Joseph H. Tool for that of Lloyd, in order that the New York entire sixty-eight votes might be cast for Greeley.

Ethan Allen regretted the motion, because it assumed that Lloyd would disregard dishonorably the solemn obligations imposed by the instructions voted to-day. He, as a gentleman, if he accepted the appointment as delegate in the presence and full knowledge of these instructions, was bound by every principle of honor to obey them.

Mr. Cochrane opposed the motion, and urged that, if Lloyd so desired, he could not cast his vote against instructions, and, if he did, it would not be received; but if the contingency provided for should happen to arise, releasing the delegation from the obligation to vote as a unit, of course Lloyd would be at liberty to vote as he pleases.

The question being taken, the amendment was lost,—yeas, 33; nays, uncounted. So Lloyd remains. By authority of Henry C. Lake, the latter's name was withdrawn, and John Pomeroy's substituted.

The report, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Allen read a telegram from New York, announcing that to-day's *Herald* was out strongly for Greeley for President. [Applause and laughter.] Adjourned.

DAVIS AND ADAMS.

Notwithstanding the furore for Greeley, the

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

MEETINGS.

Musicians' Union.

Regular monthly meeting Thursday, May 2, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Vorwerts Turner Hall, on Twelfth-st. Musicians who are non-members are also invited to attend. H. SCHOLS, Pres. pro. tem.
M. MENDELSOHN, Sec'y.

WANTED.

BOHEMIAN,

or German girl, to run a Singer machine. Prompt, good weekly wages to a good hand. Apply at SAM DAVENPORT'S Shirt Store, 137 East Van Buren-st, near Fifth-av.

WANTED—Paper Hangers. Apply to HILGER, JENKINS & CO., 648 & 650 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED,

as Corresponding Clerk or Secretary. Am a rapid Penman, experienced and good Phonographer. Address A C R, Tribune Branch office, South Side.

FOR SALE.

Brick For Sale.

100,000 Choice Toledo Brick. Can deliver immediately. PARK RIDGE & TILE CO., 181 LaSalle-st.

WOOD, WOOD!

The undersigned begs leave to announce that he is again to be found in his old business at corner of Erie and Rober's sts., and is selling the best quality of all kinds of wood very low. Cargo of dry slab just received at $4.50 per cord. J. FROST.

SILVERWARE.

STERLING SILVER WARE,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

TEA SETS, URNS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, WAITERS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c., BY THE DOZEN OR SINGLE ONE.

We keep a large assortment of IVORY Handle Table Cutlery.

We have NO BRANCHES. Our WEST SIDE friends will find our stock as full as usual, and our prices low. All Wabash-av. stages pass our door.

N. MATSON & CO.,

481 Wabash-av.

A. H. MILLER,

[ESTABLISHED IN 1836.]

IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING

Jeweller

AND

Silversmith,

Has just opened a fine line of STERLING SILVER and PLATED WARE CUTLERY of all descriptions.

479 Wabash-av.,

AND

12 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to

Ashland-av.

The most desirable MANUFACTURING and DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH, and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve.

S. J. WALKER,

No. 183 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE,

Two-story and basement marble-front house, 586 West Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., will be sold at a sacrifice, as owner wishes to realize.
W. J. ONAHAN,
58 Central Union Block.

737 MICHIGAN-AV.

I offer for sale this [illegible] my residence, 737 Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st. Lot, 50 x 12 front by 180 to an alley. The house is first-class, two-story frame, with brick and stone basement, finished in best style; 14 rooms; good cellar, stable, and carriage-house. Terms—$26,000 cash; or $28,000, one-third cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent. Title perfect. No incumbrance. Possession given at once. E. B. STEVENS, 96 Market-st.

HYDE PARK.

Call at the office of GEO. W. WAITE & CO., Congress-st., and get plat of that beautiful south-front grove property on Forty-sixth-st., between the two boulevards, very choice and accessible, now offered at the low price of $50 per front foot.

FOR SALE.

Splendid new cottage 3x42, nearly completed, on Erie between Robey and Lincoln-sts. Price low. Small payment down balance to suit purchaser. Inquire at 10 South Halsted-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.,

Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. M. Stine retiring.

The outstanding business of the firm will be settled up at the office of our successors, Messrs. Kramer Bros., either of the late partners being authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
J. M. STINE,
MAX KRAMER,
FERDINAND KRAMER,
CARL KRAMER.
Chicago, May 1, 1872.

In retiring from the business with which I have been identified for the past eighteen years, I tender my heartfelt thanks to the many friends and customers of the late firm for the confidence and support so liberally bestowed upon it, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for its successors, Messrs. Kramer Bros., who are, and will at all times prove themselves well worthy of it, and fully maintain the good name and reputation of the house.
Chicago, May 1, 1872. J. M. STINE.

The undersigned, late of, and successors to the firm of J. M. Stine, Kramer & Co., have formed a copartnership under the name of

KRAMER BROTHERS,

And will continue the

WHOLESALE NOTION BUSINESS

Of the late firm, at 519 State-st. but will in a few days remove to the light and spacious lofts,

264 AND 266 MADISON-ST.,

Corner Market, diagonally opposite Field, Leiter & Co.
MAX KRAMER,
FERDINAND KRAMER,
CARL KRAMER.
Chicago, May 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. W. McMakin and S. S. Secrist, under the firm name of J. W. McMakin & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be continued at the same place by W. V. Johnston and the said S. S. Secrist, under the firm name of W. V. Johnston & Co., who assume the liabilities and assets of the firm of J. W. McMakin & Co.
JAS. W. McMAKIN,
S. S. SECRIST.
CHICAGO, April 30, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and by which they have done business, in their firm name of C. BALTZ & CO., at No. 68 West Lake-st., in the city of Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. BALTZ,
J. J. ROSE.
Chicago, May 1, 1872.

CHAS. BALTZ will continue business as heretofore, and all accounts due the late firm of C. BALTZ & CO. must be settled with me without delay.
C. BALTZ.

FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

Fashionable FURNITURE,

[Late 222 Randolph-st.]

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer.

Office outfits a specialty. 98 Canal-st., and 209 Wabash.

W. B. LANGLEY,

Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. No. 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

LADIES' SUITS.

We are this day opening a large addition to our stock of Ladies' Buff Linen and White Lawn

SUITS!

Ladies can make their own selection and buy a single suit, and buy from this, the largest stock in this Specialty in the city at Wholesale Prices.

We are continuing the sale at retail of Black Silks, Linens, and all kinds of Dry Goods, at wholesale prices.

We were determined when we took the first store in the heart of the "Burnt District," to build up an active business, and the increasing throngs that visit our store daily, verifies our expectations. Pretty Goods, Low Prices, and polite attention, will meet with reward.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,

103 MADISON-ST.,

NEAR STATE.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

JOHN STEVENSON,

Draper and Tailor,

Will open out in his NEW STORE

450 Wabash-av.,

Four doors south of Peck-court,

On Wednesday, May 1,

With a choice selection of Imported Goods for MEN'S WEAR. The cutting and getting up of EVERY GARMENT that leaves his establishment will, IN THE FUTURE, be under his PERSONAL SUPERVISION. Prices as low as compatible with the production of first-class garments.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. PATTERSON,

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES,

GAS FIXTURES,

Gas and Steam Fitters' Stock,

Removed from 121 West Randolph-st. to permanent location

136 STATE-ST. near Madison.

Before the fire at 90 Washington-st.

E. L. COMLY,
Superintendent Mechanical Department.

REMOVAL.

OFFICE OF THE

HOME

AND

HOME SHUTTLE Sewing Machine

IS REMOVED TO

53 W. Washington-st.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

REMOVAL.

Herring's Safes

WILL BE FOUND AT

No. 46 State-st.,

On and after Monday, 29th inst.
HERRING & Co.,
46 State-st., and cor. of Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

REMOVED.

BROWN BROTHERS, Sidewalk and Vault Light Manufacturers, have removed to the northwest corner of Clinton and Jackson-sts. (West Division), where they would be pleased to see their friends and customers.

C. R. FIELD & CO.

Have removed to 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block, near LaSalle-st.

LOUIS WUNDERLE, Merchant Tailor.

Has removed from No. 156 to No. 197 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. SISSON, Attorney and Counsellor, Rooms 7 and 8, NO. 77 WEST MADISON-ST., late No. 65 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN, Bankers,

Have removed to 54 East Washington-st., First National Bank Building.

C. J. HAMBLETON

Has REMOVED his Real Estate and Loan Office to

124 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE.

125,000 Wisconsin White Brick, on Dock.
20,000 Wisconsin White Pressed Brick.
20,000 Red Brick, very cheap.
40,000 Old Brick, cheap.
Several cords Stone, cheap.
PIERCE & SKELSEY,
131 1-2 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Capital - - $500,000.00

FAVORABLY LOCATED

Cor. Market & Washington-sts.

A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts solicited.

JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Pres't.
S. A. KENT, Vice President.
ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
JULIAN S. RUMSEY, B. P. HUTCHINSON,
S. A. KENT, ADSON KEITH,
MURRY NELSON, CHAS. B. POPE,
C. F. CULVER, HARRY BOTSFORD,
N. E. PLATT, J. H. DWIGHT,
B. F. MURPHY.

Parker & Rockwell.

Investments and Loans on Real Estate.
Offices—Room 3, No. 42 Devonshire-st., Boston.
No. 334 Wabash-av., Chicago.
J. MASON PARKER. JOHN ROCKWELL.

MONEY TO LOAN,

AT 9 & 10 PER CENT.

MATTOCKS & MASON, No. 321 Wabash-av.

DIRECTORY.

EDWARDS' New Directory,

FOR 1872.

Special Notice To All.

As the Directory is considered an absolute necessity in a business community, and in order to make it as correct as possible under all the adverse circumstances, I would respectfully request every citizen to be on his guard, and not mistake the regular agents of "Edwards' City Directory" for the hundreds of adventurers who are constantly running around with their various advertising schemes under the name of Directories.

In order that the information given may be correct, I would suggest that as many persons as possible see to the careful spelling of names, and the location and number of streets, if not permanent, to say so.

I again earnestly request of the business community that they carefully look into the merits and magnitude of this new Directory, and give to it all the patronage in their power. The Directory and monthly issues will contain information of every description connected with Chicago which years of experience and every facility can furnish.

As the Directory is one of the best advertising mediums, I have arranged a scale of prices as low as possible, so that all business houses, manufacturers, etc., may avail themselves of the privileges which the Directory offers.
RICHARD EDWARDS.

Compiling Office, at North Halsted-st. Business Office, Exchange Building, southwest corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

DRY GOODS.

New Dry Goods House

M. H. SALISBURY & CO.

Will open this day, in the new brick stores,

254 and 256 Halsted-st.,

(opposite Union Park av.) a large and well-assorted stock of GENERAL

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, LACES, HOSIERY, ETC.

Our stock is entirely new, and, having been purchased since the late decline, we will sell all goods at as low a figure, and many of them much less, than same goods can be bought for of any other house in this city.

CARPETS.

I am offering the BEST QUALITY of

Body Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Brussels Carpets,
Three-Ply Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
Cocoa Mattings,
Oil Cloths, and Shades,

At lower prices than any house in this city. Work promptly done.

SPENCER H. PECK,

19 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

IRON AND STEEL.

ROGERS & CO.,

144 Market-st.,

AGENTS FOR THE

UNION IRON COMP'Y

Buffalo, N. Y.,

(Formerly Wadsworth Iron Works),

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wrought Iron Beams and Girders, Channel, Tee and Angle Iron. Also, Union Pig Iron.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

IRON AND STEEL.

WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, ARCHITECTURAL SHAPES, COMMON and REFINED IRON, RODS, HOOPS, BANDS, SCROLLS, HORSE-SHOE, ANGLE, TEE AND PLATE IRON.

PIERSONS & CO.,

[ESTABLISHED 1790.]

24 Broadway, 77 and 79 New-st., NEW YORK CITY.

PIG, SCRAP AND RAILROAD IRON. LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK, MANCHESTER.

Orders filled promptly from Stock and to Order.

INSURANCE.

Merchants' Insurance Co.,

Cleveland Ins. Co. Cleveland,

Republic Ins. Co. Chicago.

Claims bought by
BUTLER & CO.,
167 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The second, third, and fourth floors of NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING,

NO. 136 STATE STREET

Three doors south of Madison.
W. H. PATTERSON, 136 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE:

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

OSAGE PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, &c.

Osage Hedge, best, 1,000 packed, $2.50; 10,000 [illegible]
Osage Hedge Seed, new crop, bushel [illegible]
Peach Seed, fresh and frozen, bushel, packed [illegible]
Apple seed, new, good, bushel packed [illegible]
Potatoes, Early Rose, best early, bushel, packed [illegible]
Concord Grapes, first-class, 1 year, 1,000, packed [illegible]
Concord Grape, good second-class, 1 year, 1,000 [illegible]
Soft Maple, 1,000, 6-18 inch, $1.00, post free [illegible]
Cherry, Richmond, 1st class, 2-3 yrs, packed, 100 [illegible]
Peach, 1st class, packed, 100, $10; 1,000 [illegible]
Apple, 4-6 ft, 1st class, packed, 100, $8; 1,000 [illegible]
Flower Seeds, 25 choice sorts, post free [illegible]
8 Colored Fruit and Flower Plates, post free [illegible]
Call or send for a Catalogue.
F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

BOYS' Boys' Clothing Spring Styles. C. G. COLLINS, 792 Wabash. **BOYS'** Clothing Spring Styles. C. G. COLLINS, 792 Wabash. **BOYS'** Clothing Spring Styles. C. G. COLLINS, 792 Wabash.

BOUNTY! BOUNTY!

To all who enlisted for 3 years, prior to July 22, 1861, and mustered before Aug. 6, 1861, and discharged without receiving bounty, $100. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 39 Congress-st.

To Stevedores.

Proposals will be received by W. M. & J. P. OLCOTT, at their yard, No. 1 North Market-st., for unloading coal from vessels the ensuing year. Stevedores must furnish horses and barrows. Bids must be in by the 10th.

STORAGE.

We have the best of dry Storage for general merchandise, household goods, etc; also, Cellar Storage for goods requiring to be kept cool during the summer. Low insurance. Warehouses on Grove-st., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.
ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.

Royal Havana Lottery.

Important Notice. Great reduction in price. Tickets, Twenty-Eight Dollars. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for all kinds of Gold and Silver, Government Securities, &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

NEBRASKA.

Future Prospects of the State.

The Omaha Indians, and Their Great Chief, Blackbird.

Indian Reservations, and the Present Condition of the Red Men.

Mountain-Sheep--School-Houses--Newspapers--Spring and Steamboats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Neb., April 17.

It is always pleasant to write about young and thriving communities and States, to record their progress, and predict the greatness which is sure to be theirs in a few years. No State in the Union is pushing ahead more rapidly than Nebraska, if, indeed, there is one which is keeping up with her. This State has such a fair start, and seems, withal, to have so many attractions, that its status a decade hence will surprise even its most sanguine friends. Nebraska is a good State, one of the very best; and the wide plains, which were, a few years ago, considered as little better than desert-wastes, will soon be covered with smiling farms. Every year pushes out still farther the great wave of advancing civilization, and every year encroaches more and more upon the domain of savagery and barbarism. Some of the old stories, formerly told, of its barrenness and utter worthlessness, appear as nonsensical as a dream,—where the brakemen on platform cars appear decked out in great plumes, and playing away on drums and fifes as if their very lives depended upon it, instead of attending to their legitimate business.

The Omaha Indians, living in Nebraska are worth a passing notice. In former times they were a powerful tribe, and their influence was felt for miles and miles along the course of the Missouri River. About the year 1799, the great Chief of the Omahas, Wash-ing-guh-sah-ba, or

BLACKBIRD,

died. He was a most remarkable man, and may be ranked among the foremost of the American Indians, being no less a genius than was Pontiac, Tecumseh, or Red Jacket. For years after his death, his name was mentioned with awe by both friend and foe. He was the first among the Indian Chiefs on the Missouri River who dealt with the white traders; and, in his dealings, showed a remarkable degree of sagacity and shrewdness. He caused every trader who visited his village to bring all of his goods to his lodge, where he selected such articles as suited him, such as red paint, beads, powder, balls, whiskey, tobacco, and blankets, for which he paid nothing. The trader was then at liberty to sell his goods to the Indians at such prices as might suit him. Of course, the trader took care to charge such prices as would fully indemnify him for the articles taken by the Chief. Blackbird enriched himself, and also enriched the white men who traded with him and his people, and became very popular among the traders. The traders, however, were not so popular among the Indians themselves, and there was frequent complaint and a good deal of murmuring. Some of the traders wished to do away with this dissatisfaction, and gave the Chief a quantity of arsenic, telling him, at the same time, how to use it. This was a priceless secret to the great Chief, and well did he use the poison for his own advantage. If any Indian became unruly or dissatisfied, the Chief predicted that, at about such a time, he would go to the "happy hunting-grounds." A portion of the drug was adroitly administered, and the Indian started on his last journey,—

> Cut off even in the blossoms of his sin,
> Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneal'd;
> No reckoning made, but sent to his account
> With all his imperfections on his head.

The Indians stood aghast at the number of victims who fell in this mysterious manner, whose deaths had been predicted by Washing-guh-sah-ba, and he enjoyed a power which no one could withstand.

In his youth, he had been imprisoned among the Sioux, and had suffered great hardships. He was a great warrior, and would not allow his people to be imposed upon by any of the neighboring tribes. The Pawnees captured an Omaha brave, and inflicted upon him a frightful outrage. In retaliation, the Blackbird led his warriors against the Pawnee town, which he attacked with great fury, butchered many of the inhabitants, and burnt the lodges to the ground. He made war against the Otoes, and for years carried it on in the most relentless manner. It was finally brought to a close through the efforts of some white men.

In an attack which he made upon a Kansas village, he rode around it alone, loading and discharging his rifle as he galloped past the inhabitants. He kept up in his war-parties the idea of his wonderful and supernatural power, and gained an immense influence over his people, with whom he was popular almost beyond belief. While pursuing a war-party across the prairies, he repeatedly discharged his rifle into their foot-prints, and into the tracks made by their horses, at the same time assuring his followers that he would overtake them and kill all of them. Singularly enough, after days of following, the enemy was overtaken, and all of them massacred.

The Poncas attacked an Omaha village, and carried off a number of women and horses. The Blackbird followed, and, coming upon the Poncas, who had taken refuge in a rude fort, sent them word that he intended to kill them all. The Poncas endeavored to treat with him; but, as fast as their messengers neared his line, they were shot down by his people. In his extremity, the Chief of the Poncas sent his daughter, a beautiful Indian girl, dressed in all her wild finery, to the Chief; and this seemed to break the power of his anger. He accepted the pipe of peace which she brought, smoked it, and peace was restored between the Poncas and Omahas. He took the Indian maiden for his wife, and she became a great favorite with him. On one occasion, however, he gave way to a terrible burst of anger, and killed her on the spot. Seeing what he had done, he fell into despair, and for several days would touch no food, and his followers were afraid he intended to starve himself to death. They tried several expedients to arouse him from his stupor, but all seemed of no avail, until a small child was brought and laid at his feet. This seemed to rouse him; he threw off his blanket, picked up the child, and, after a wild harangue to his people, threw aside the load of remorse which overpowered him, and never afterwards alluded to the subject.

He fell a victim to the small-pox, which swept over this land years ago, and which killed hundreds and hundreds of the Indians. He was buried on Blackbird Hill, overlooking the Missouri River, it being his dying wish that he should be buried seated on his favorite horse, that he might overlook his ancient domain, and behold the boats of the white men as they ascended the river to trade with his people. It is doubtful whether any Indian ever wielded so powerful an influence. Blackbird was born on Blackbird Creek, Nebraska, on the 14th of February, 1740.

THE OMAHAS

suffered dreadfully from this scourge of the small-pox, and it is said that fully two-thirds of the members of the tribe died. The survivors left their old camping-grounds, and strayed south toward the banks of the Platte. For years afterwards, they were a wretched, homeless, friendless people, who would have been stricken from the earth had not their foemen suffered equally with themselves from the effects of this dread malady.

Long after this, having somewhat recovered from the effects of the small-pox, they had wars with the all-powerful Sioux, and were obliged to leave their old homes and make their village on the banks of the Papillon Creek, about five miles below Bellevue. They had fine hunting-grounds above, near the present town of Florence; but these were taken possession of by the Mormons in the year 1846-7. The Indians consented to let the Mormons remain there during that winter, but expected they would move away and prosecute their journey westward in the spring, and leave the country. The whites, having got a foothold there, have never since relinquished it. One Mormon was killed by the Indians; the Mormons themselves charged it upon the Omahas. The Indians also killed a great many of their cattle, and, in justification that the Mormons destroyed their game-ranges and cut down and destroyed their timber. It could hardly be expected that from 3,000 to 5,000 people, with a large quantity of stock, could do otherwise. Timber here is an object, the greater portion of the country being destitute of it. If the Mormons had been, on the east side of the Missouri River, in Iowa, in what was called the "Pottawattomie Purchase," there could have been no serious trouble.

The Omahas, at that time, were in a demoralized condition, and appeared, unfortunately to have learned only the vices of the whites.

The Sioux were always the bitter enemies of the Omahas, Pawnees, and Otoes, and seemed determined to exterminate them. In the year 1846, they killed no less than eighty of the Omahas. In the spring of that year, the Omahas were forced to leave their villages, and go on a hunt, before the planting season was fairly over, by an alarm of their enemies, the Sioux, and serious apprehensions were entertained respecting the fate of the Omahas, whose stay on the plains were protracted beyond the usual period.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Now the Omahas are doing well; they have a fine reservation on their old grounds, of 345,000 acres, a portion of which has been allotted in severalty to 270 heads of families, in tracts of 160 acres each. The reservation is above Cuming and Burt Counties, its eastern boundary being the Missouri River, and is called Blackbird County.

The Pawnees have a reservation of 288,000 acres on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, above Merick County. The Loup Fork of the Platte runs through it. The Otoes and Missourias have a reservation of 160,000 in the southern part of the State (below Grage County), which is partly in Nebraska and partly in Kansas. The Big Blue River waters it with its waters. These are the largest reservations in the State of Nebraska, and the Indians upon them are contented and happy, and the Agents are quite sanguine that they will eventually make good citizens.

THE CHARACTER OF THE OMAHAS.

A short time since, an Omaha Indian was killed near Omaha, and as yet the murderer has not been discovered. Dr. Edward Painter, of the Society of Friends, Agent for the Omahas, published a letter in one of the papers of this State, representing this outrage, in which he speaks highly of the character of these Indians. He says: "The statement in the Omaha papers, that these Indians were engaged in a drunken and noisy revel, probably originated in the fact that they were wailing and lamenting the loss of their companion, which is their custom to do on such occasions. The Indians all agree in stating that no strong drink was used by any of their company up to the time the party of four left the other party; and I can testify, on their behalf, that, during nearly three years that I have been with the Omaha Indians, I have never known one of them to be intoxicated; and, furthermore, they are peaceable and well-behaved, and, as a class, remarkably truthful in their statements."

It must be admitted that this is high praise, and, coming from a gentleman who thoroughly understands them and their character, must carry the weight of conviction with it. The change which has taken place within the last five years in the condition of these Indians is something wonderful. They now number 984 souls.

OTHER RESERVATIONS.

There are three other small reservations in Nebraska, viz.: The Winnebago, of 128,000 acres, occupied by 1,400 Winnebago Indians; the Great Nemaha, of 32,000 acres, occupied by 295 Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri; and the Santee Sioux, of 83,200 acres, on which live 987 Santee Sioux.

In their hunts in former times, the Indians frequently killed the *argali*, or

WILD MOUNTAIN SHEEP,

known in common language as Big-Horns. The range of these animals is very great, they being found from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to our farthest western possessions in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, though they are unknown in Europe, except in Corsica and Sardinia. Its skin is much like the deer's, but, in its movements and general appearance, it partakes more of the character of the goat. It has two large twisted horns,—sometimes weighing, when at full growth, from 25 to 30 pounds,—which, in running, it rests upon its back. These creatures are exceedingly nimble and swift, hauntonly the most craggy and mountainous parts, and make their way among the steepest rocks with an agility that is astonishing. The flesh is of a very sweet and delicate flavor, and is wholesome. It is a beautiful animal when seen upon the mountain peaks, and easily killed if the hunter get above it, as it seems to apprehend no danger except such as may come from below. This animal has gregarious habits. All Indians are very fond of these animals, and one band of the Snakes is known by the name of the Mountain-Sheep Eaters.

AS TO SCHOOL HOUSES,

this State has the best of any in the land. The High School on Capitol Hill, formerly occupied by the Capitol of the State, is one of the finest buildings in the West, and is creditable alike to the people and the architect. It is the pride of Omaha, and well may it be considered so, for its exterior is as beautiful as its proportions are imposing. In every school district, in this portion of the State at least, there is not only a good school house, but an excellent one. A stranger is indeed apt to think that the people of Omaha put all their surplus means in churches and school houses. This argues well for any country, and the morals of a people who begin in this way are laid broad and deep in the bosom of society, not to be removed or broken up, but to continue for the benefit of future generations. No mind can foresee the incalculable good which these churches and school-houses are destined to do; and, if the future of Nebraska is not a well-governed and well-informed State, it will not be because those who have the management of matters at present have not done the very best they could for it. It, therefore, behooves the rising generation to emulate the spirit which is now doing so much for their good, and endeavor, by patriotism and virtue, to merit the blessings which have been prepared for them.

THE OMAHA NEWSPAPERS.

The latest news is, that the gentleman who has occupied the editorial chair of the Omaha *Tribune and Republican* has resigned. He has proved himself an able and conscientious writer, and, whatever may have been the cause of his resignation, no man can say that he has not labored well and diligently. The business manager of the *Tribune and Republican* is a thoroughly reliable man, and has been the mainstay of the *Republican* for many years. He is President of the Associated Press of the Northwest. The editor of the Omaha *Herald* is a spirited journalist, and always makes a readable paper. The editor of the *Bee* is also City Engineer. He does his share toward the dissemination of news, and his busy *Bee* is always at work. It is fair to say that Omaha has an enterprising and able corps of editors; and, if an outsider might be allowed to criticise, he would say that their papers would all be improved if they would not indulge in so many personalities. The petty quarrels of an individual the public care nothing about, and the calling of bad names cannot be productive of any good. Moreover, it is not clear how it can improve the morals of a city to be continually wounding the feelings of certain people. Otherwise, the newspapers of Omaha reflect credit upon the State, and all seem earnest and brave in the effort to advance all of her interests.

SPRING

is upon us once more, and, through the long days, the wild geese are seen flying northward in search of their old summer haunts among the creeks, lakes, and fenlands. Their flight through the air is most singular, resembling a great triangle cleaving the empyrean, the apex in front, moving on majestically towards its destination. The grass is beginning to peep forth, and all things betoken the advent of warm weather, for which we cannot be too thankful.

SEVERAL STEAMBOATS

are already advertised to make the trip to the Upper Missouri, and it is said that a large number will be engaged in the trade during the next summer. This will make a lively degree of business, and, added to the fact that it is the intention to have the Northern Pacific Railroad completed to the Missouri River by next fall, will do much toward developing the country in that direction.

ALGEBRA.

Is It Hydrophobia?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Three weeks ago THE TRIBUNE contained an article stating that three children on Twenty-sixth street, near State, had been bitten by a dog supposed to have been rabid.

One of those girls was the only daughter of our well-known citizen, W. J. Ralph, Esq.,—a beautiful and promising child of 10 years of age. She was bitten on her side and arm,—the wounds on the arm bleeding freely, while the one on the side had the appearance of a bruise. At the time of the injury, the wounds were freely cauterized, and she seemed to suffer no other bad effects than an occasional nervousness unusual with her. On Monday last, she was taken violently sick, suffering with severe pain in the head and neck, with occasional spasms. Mr. Ralph called in his family physician, Dr. M. W. Case, who pronounced it a severe attack of "Cerebro Spinal Meningitis," or "Spotted Fever." The friends of the family not feeling satisfied that it was *not* hydrophobia, Dr. W. C. Lyman was called in, and, on a thorough examination of the patient, gave his opinion, coinciding with the attending physician. Both physicians say that there are symptoms not usually attending "Spotted Fever," but there is none of that abhorrence of liquids that characterizes hydrophobia. But the distracted parents fear that the loss of their darling child may result from the bite of a miserable cur not worth the powder used to shoot him.

Woodford County Woman's Suffrage Association.

METAMORA, Ill., April 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Society called the "Woodford County Woman's Suffrage Association" has been organized in this town, the officers of which are as follows: President, Mrs. S. R. Whitmire; Vice President, Mrs. A. B. Plank; Recording Secretary, Miss L. Barton; Corresponding Secretary, Miss N. Avery; Treasurer, Miss S. S. Lamson; Executive Committee, Mrs. C. Rich, Mr. N. Portman, Mrs. Carrie Kern, Mrs. S. F. Lamson, Mr. M. A. Bowers, Mrs. Martha Cheadle.

NETTIE AVERY, Corresponding Secretary.

Sprinkling the Streets in the Burnt District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR:—Will you stir up the authorities, or the people, to the importance of a thorough system of sprinkling the streets in the "Burnt District?" This is a matter that should certainly be attended to by somebody, not only on account of business prosperity on the part of those who first establish themselves in the rebuilt portions of the city, but as well for the health and convenience of our citizens, and also the comfort of strangers, and of merchants who visit Chicago to make their usual purchases. Who will move in this matter?

CHICAGO, April 29. H.

Removal.

Messrs. Davis & Requa, the well-known insurance men, have removed their agency to No. 164 LaSalle street, Bryan Block, where they will continue to indemnify the people against loss by fire. The companies represented by Messrs. Davis & Requa are among the staunchest in the world.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 1.—UP—Propellers Raleigh, Lawrence, Concord; schooners Cortes, L. Van Valkenburg, Jennie Gorham, Jennie Mullen, Star of the North, George Finney.

DOWN—None.

WIND—Southeast.

DETROIT, May 1—Evening.—UP—Bark Emma Coyne; schooners White Cloud, Frank Perry, Saginaw, Dane, Highlander, Agnes.

DOWN—Propeller Prindeville; schooners Geo. Worthington, Republic.

WIND—Southwest.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

Treasurer Rumsey Authorized to Settle with the People's Insurance Company.

Lazy Commissioners Hereafter to Receive No Pay When They Do Not Work.

The Jail and Criminal Court--Leave to Change the Plans Granted the Architects.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, in the east wing of the old Court House, yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Jones, Hitchcock, Herting, Skelly, Stearns, Lonergan, Roelle, and Harrison.

THE COUNTY'S INSURANCE.

A communication was received from the County Attorney, wherein he stated he had made diligent inquiry into the affairs of the People's Insurance Company, of San Francisco. Many of the merchants, after investigating the condition of the company, had settled for 35 cents on the dollar. The Lamar, in which the county was insured for $5,000, was insolvent, having re-insured in the People's, and he did not think any more than the amount named could be obtained.

Commissioner Stearns presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be, and he hereby is, directed to receive of and from the People's Insurance Company, of San Francisco, in full for insurance of $5,000 on the Court House in the Lamar the sum of $1,750.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the Board resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

WHY IS THIS THUS?

Commissioner Stearns asked and received permission to make a few remarks. He said they were about to consider an important matter—the building of a jail. He thought there should be a full Board present. Why so many of the Commissioners absented themselves he could not understand. Were there no means to compel them to attend? If not, there should be. They had been elected on a "reform ticket" and he knew of no reason, when so much money was to be expended, why all the Commissioners should not come and attend to the county's business. Some of the members of the Board came into the room occasionally, looked wise, and went out again. If the Commissioners cannot come they should resign.

AND LOAFS.

Commissioner Ashton coincided with the views of Commissioner Stearns. Several of the members of the Board came in and answered to their names, and then left. This gave their constituents to understand that they were present. He hoped the Board would adopt a rule compelling the attendance of the members. He thought if consideration of the jail building was deferred until there was a full Board present, it would never be erected.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The motion of Commissioner Ashton was then adopted, Commissioner Stearns taking the chair.

Commissioner White assented to what had been said in regard to members absenting themselves from the sessions of the Board. There was no power to compel them to attend.

COMPULSORY MEASURES.

Commissioner Ashton gave notice that he would offer a rule providing the means of compelling the attendance of Commissioners who wilfully remain away. The law furnished the power, and the Board should exercise it.

AN EXPLANATION.

Commissioner Crawford said the public might infer from the remarks made that all of those who do not attend remained away through wilfulness. Such was not the case. One or two of the Commissioners were ill, and unable to attend.

THE JAIL QUESTION.

The Board, as a Committee of the Whole, then proceeded to consider the jail question, and took up the second of the rules adopted for their guidance, viz.: "Perfect light and ventilation."

The messenger was despatched after some one who was posted on light and ventilation. Meanwhile the third rule, "Perfect safety as to fire and escape of prisoners," was considered.

FIRE PROOF.

Commissioner Ashton expressed his views. The building should be fire proof as far as possible. He favored iron cells and stone walls.

Mr. Bauman, the architect, who was present, was asked to give his opinion. He preferred stone, lined with brick, and brick arches over the cells, the inside of the cells to be of iron. He did not think it would be practicable to erect a $250,000 building now, and make additions in the future, and preserve the harmony of the design. He alluded to heat and ventilation, claiming that, by his plans, both would be perfect at all seasons of the year.

AN EXPERT'S TESTIMONY.

Sheriff Bradley said if the cells were lined with iron the prisoners would be drumming on it all the time, which would be very annoying. Iron was liable to rust, and it would be very difficult to keep iron cells clean.

A CHANCE TO MODIFY.

Commissioner White offered the following:

WHEREAS, This Board has resolved upon the construction of a Jail and Criminal Court room, to cost not exceeding $250,000, and that plans shall be prepared to suit, to be expended forth with in such manner as to answer the present requirements of the county, and be susceptible of enlargement, to completion, when necessary; therefore,

Resolved, That the architects of Chicago, and they are hereby invited to present new plans, or modifications of those already prescribed, for the construction of such building, in accordance with the foregoing preamble, such plans to be presented as speedily as possible; *provided*, that these plans or modifications be furnished without expense to the county.

The committee then rose and recommended the adoption of the resolution, and asked leave to sit again. Leave was granted, and the resolution was adopted by the Board.

THIS IS "BUSINESS."

Commissioner Ashton presented the following as an additional rule to the standing rules governing the Board:

Rule 24. The call of the Board shall always be in order, and all other business shall be suspended during the call, and each member not answering at such call shall receive any per diem for the day's session unless he shall be excused by the Board.

Commissioner Herting moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Commissioner Harrison, moved to strike out the words "shall receive any per diem" from the resolution.

The motion was not agreed to.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas, 5; nays, 4—as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Crawford, Jones, Stearns, and White.

Nays—Harrison, Herting, Lonergan, and Roelle.

The Board then adjourned.

DID NOT OCCUR.

No Disruption of the Relations Existing Between Employers and Employes—What the Police Will Do in the Event of a Strike.

The grand combination strike of the skilled and unskilled laborers now engaged in rebuilding this city, which was to have occurred yesterday, did not take place, contrary to the expectations of a pair of sanguine evening journals. There was no apparent decrease in the number who hurried to their work at early morning, and their actions during the day did not indicate that any disruption of the relations existing between employers and employes is intended, for the present, at least. A few master builders, and others having large manufacturing interests at stake, called upon the members of the Board of Police, yesterday forenoon, and intimated that there was a possibility of a general strike being inaugurated on the 15th. They inquired what action the Police Department would take in the event of such a movement. Some of the members of the Board expressed their views on the matter, which were, in effect, that if mechanics and laborers were determined to demand an increase in compensation, and cease work until that demand was complied with, they had a perfect right to do so; provided, however, they do not interfere with any workmen who may be employed to fill the vacant places at present, or even lower, rates of wages. The services of the police force were pledged in case of disturbance. Captain Hickey has issued orders to his subordinate officers to have the men under them in readiness at all times to quiet riots in the burnt district. It is expected that a compromise will be effected with employers, and that no strike will occur.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Serious Allegations.

Samuel H. McDermott, a carpenter, residing at No. 310 Cottage Grove avenue, was arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday, on the charge of having committed an assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that, on the 21st of April, he struck a boy named Luke Gavin on the head with an iron wrench. The lad went home to his father's house, at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-first street, and has been unable to leave his bed ever since. At first, no particular attention was paid to the wound in his head, as it was supposed to be a mere scratch, which would heal up in a *few days*. The boy grew worse, however, and doctors were called in to examine him. It was found that his skull had been fractured by the blow of the wrench, and that it would be impossible for him to recover. At the suggestion of the physicians, the boy's parents swore out a warrant for McDermott's arrest. The document and the prisoner were brought into court yesterday, and the latter was committed to the County Jail without bail, to await the result of Gavin's injuries. No examination was had, and consequently it does not appear whether McDermott wilfully injured the boy, or whether he injured him at all.

Personal.

Katie Mayhew, formerly of the Rankin Comedy Company, is now sojourning in this city, and has received an offer of $80 per week from a New Orleans manager.

—M. Sullivant, Esq., the great Illinois farmer, was at the Tremont House yesterday. His farm, near Chatsworth, consists of ten thousand acres, and two hundred farm hands were busy there all last winter husking corn.

—Relatives in England of Jacob Coffin and his sons, Walter, Jacob and James,—who have not been heard from since the fire,—desire any information respecting them to be sent to the Bishop of Illinois, 443 West Washington street, Chicago.

—The announcement that Abbie Sage Richardson has finally been prevailed upon to give one reading before the close of the season, will be received with pleasure by the many who were disappointed at the notice recently made that her numerous engagements would prevent her appearing in this city. Definite arrangements have been made for a reading in Central Hall early next week. As this will be her first and probably her last public appearance in Chicago, she will be greeted by a large audience of those who are anxious to see as well as hear this remarkable woman. The time and prices of tickets will be announced in a few days.

Chance for a Reform.

The Board of Public Works has in its employ a man who is attempting to fill the place made vacant by the death of the lamented Tinkham. That he does not succeed is probably not his fault. Mr. Tinkham was a man possessed of rare qualities of head and heart. He was an eminently fair man in all his dealings. He had no friends to reward or enemies to punish. Everybody who knew him had confidence in him, because he was conscientious in all things. He was never known to violate the truth in order that the representative of one newspaper should obtain exclusive information of the doings of the Board. His place is a hard one to fill, and the individual at present making the effort might well be spared. He spends too much of the city's time in laying plans whereby he may gain the favor of the reporters of the newspaper which most persistently assails his superior officers. Edward Johnson, the efficient book-keeper of the Board, who is a gentleman well qualified for the position, is mentioned as the probable successor of the present unsatisfactory incumbent.

Coroner's Inquests.

Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest at No. 233 South Clark street, on the body of Denis Lynch, a laborer, who dropped dead while working upon a building at the rear of the Tremont House. A verdict of death from apoplexy was rendered.

An inquest was held at No. 1084 Prairie avenue upon the remains of Christina Kaslerton, a Danish girl, aged 20, who came here from Princeton a short time ago and went to work as a servant at the above number. Upon retiring Tuesday evening she blew out the gas, and was found dead in the morning.

The Coroner inquired into the death of Harley V. White, a child of 2 years, who fell down a back stairs at No. 41 North Union street, on Monday, and tumbled into a hole where a steam escape-pipe from a planing-mill empties. The child was badly scalded, besides being injured about the head in the fall. The jury decided that he died from rupturing the artery of the brain, and advised the proprietor of the planing-mill to cover up the hole.

The Public Schools.

The summer term of the Public Schools, of the city, will commence on Monday next, May 6. Those who desire admission to the schools, or who, on account of removal, will require transfer cards, will apply at their respective school buildings, Saturday forenoon, May 4, from 10 a. m. to 12 m. A school for the accommodation of the Kinzie School District will be opened on Monday next, May 6, at the building corner of Wells and Ontario streets. Pupils of the Ogden and Pierson Street Primary Districts will also be received at this building. All pupils now residing in these districts who have been attending schools in the West Division since the fire are requested to get their transfer cards at the schools they have been attending, on Saturday next, from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and present them on Monday morning.

Collision.

About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night the four-horse car which was recently substituted for the dummy running from the end of the State street car track to the Union Stock Yards, was converted into chips at the Forty-first street railroad crossing. The conductor of the car saw a train backing down, which signalled him to stop and let it pass. He mistook the signal for an invitation to move on, and he did move on. A collision followed. The four-horse car was knocked into a ditch, and some of its passengers were slightly bruised. None of them were seriously hurt.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 124 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 1.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	54° F			To 7 a. m.
7:00 a. m.	59	29.14	S. W., h.	.25
2:00 p. m.	64	29.13	S. W., h.	
9:00 p. m.	53	29.15	S. W., h.	inches.

Everything.

A picked nine yesterday defeated the Emmett Base Ball Club, by a score of 30 to 7.

—The alarm from Box 25, at half past 7 o'clock last evening, was false.

—The North Side Committee on Streets and Alleys met yesterday and considered the question of widening State street, but adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

—The Fleur de Lis Club will give, this evening, at No. 676 Wabash avenue, an entertainment comprising music, readings, and the farce of "A Quiet Family."

—The evening trotting matches have commenced on West Washington street,—a fact which merits the attention of the proprietors of small children.

—Edward F. Hoyne was locked up in the Harrison Street Station last evening for having picked the pocket of Wilson Felton of a watch and some currency, in a saloon at the corner of Randolph and Market streets.

—The Titsworth fire engine was removed yesterday from the vicinity of Eldridge court to the house recently vacated by the Fire Insurance Patrol, near the corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson street.

—Those favoring the extension of Dearborn street from Jackson to Fourteenth are requested to meet this evening at the corner of Third avenue and Jackson street, when measures for the improvement of this fine thoroughfare will be considered.

—At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon Thomas Harangby, a laborer, employed in the Farwell Building, on LaSalle street, was seriously injured in both legs by the falling of an elevator upon him. He resides at the corner of Indiana and Market streets.

—A very important meeting of the Ladies' Christian Union will be held in the Chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Carpenter and West Washington streets, this afternoon at 2½ o'clock. All who are members, or contributors, or especially interested in that society, are earnestly requested to be present.

—The statement in yesterday's *Times* that papers and deeds left with the Circuit Clerk for recording are carelessly kept and left unprotected against fire, is unqualifiedly false. Every unrecorded paper and all the deed books are, each evening, at the close of business hours, carefully put away in the safe and the large new vault, and are perfectly safe and secure.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following building permits: Ira A. Holmes, five-story brick and stone, thirty-foot front on Washington street; G. S. Hubbard, five-story brick and stone, on Washington street; Charles S. Wilson, five-story brick and stone, Nos. 159 and 161 Dearborn street; D. Ballentine, five-story brick, South Water street; Fred. Glaser, three-story brick, No. 379 to 381 Fifth avenue.

—Two little girls, named Mary Fox and Emily Hardin, each aged about 13 years, are missing from their home, No. 44 Sherman street, since Monday. They left the house early in the afternoon, and, as they are strangers in the city, it is feared that they have been lured into one of the dens with which the South Side abounds. The girls can be distinguished from the fact that each wears a red hood.

—At half past 7 o'clock last evening a horse attached to an express wagon took fright at the corner of Adams and Canal streets, and ran away, colliding with a team of mules. The shaft of the wagon penetrated the breast of one of the mules, injuring the animal so badly that it had to be shot. James Cullen, of No 109 Stewart avenue, is the loser. The express driver escaped.

—A riot occurred near the corner of Illinois and St. Clair streets, about 12 o'clock last evening. John Daley, Jerry Daley, James Ewing and Hector McKinzie were engaged in it, and before it could be quelled the latter had his right leg fractured below the knee. The Daleys and Ewing were arrested, but the police were unable to ascertain the origin of the disturbance or who were the aggressors.

—The Chicago Oratorio Society will this evening hold a regular rehearsal and elect officers at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. Full arrangements have been perfected for the presentation of "The Messiah" at the Union Park Congregational Church, on May 16, with a chorus of 150 voices, including Mrs. Clara Huck and Miss Lena Hastreiter, sopranos; Mrs. Davidson, contralto; and Messrs. Foltz and Bishop, basso and tenor. The orchestra will include thirty pieces.

—Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening residents in the vicinity of No. 287 Third avenue discovered that the building was on fire. It was a frame structure owned by Harris Godman, and occupied by a colored family named Liabe. A few of the neighbors rushed into the house with pails of water, and found Mrs. Liabe and her child in one of the rooms, which was on fire in four places. A little water extinguished the flames. The woman was arrested on suspicion of incendiarism.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

At the Academy of Music, last evening, lovers of the legitimate drama had a rare treat in the presentation of Sheridan Knowles' play of "The Hunchback," with Mrs. Bowers as *Julia* and Mr. McCollom as *Master Walter*. Cold and impassible in the opening scenes, the audience experienced a decided sensation over a fit of coughing which attacked Mrs. Bowers, necessitating the fall of the curtain and an explanation from the stage manager. Having soon recovered from her indisposition, she proceeded to invest the character of *Julia* with all the enthusiasm of her nature and grace of person, until the close of the third act saw her called before the curtain and applauded till the walls rang with the echoes. It was a tribute to genius wrung from an indifferent audience. Mr. Evans essayed the part of *Sir Thomas Clifford*, in which he acquitted himself creditably. Mr. Padget, as *Modus*, represented the most awkward stamp of a bashful lover, and Miss Bradshaw's *Helen* was frequently applauded. Mr. Melville, as *Fathom*, introduced a laugh on which a patent might be obtained. The house was well filled, and the rapt attention evinced in the closing scenes was a true indication of the thorough appreciation of the audience.

REHEARSAL OF THE JUBILEE CHORUS.

The Mendelssohn Society held its first regular rehearsal, last Friday evening, at Lyon & Healy's Church, corner of Wabash and Sixteenth street, when a very fine attendance was present. The selections of music for this Jubilee are even better than they were in 1869, embracing a number of lovely chorales from Bach's Passion Music; "See what love hath the Father," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul;" two choruses from Costa's "Naaman;" "All we, like sheep, have gone astray," from Handel's "Messiah;" "Yet doth the Lord see it not," from "Elijah," and a variety of other interesting selections. The delegation from Chicago is limited to one hundred and seventy five, and those who propose to join should enter their names without delay. The fare for the round trip to Boston and back has been fixed at half the usual rate, and other concessions will undoubtedly be made by the Pullman Palace Car Company. Mr. Lyon has orders from Mr Gilmore for sixty-five musicians to join the orchestra, and as these will go on in a body with the chorus from this point, it affords opportunity for a fine time. The second rehearsal takes place at the same place, at a quarter before eight to-morrow (Friday) evening.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY

hold its regular rehearsal, this evening, in the First Congregationalist Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. The "Messiah" will be given May 16, in the Union Park Church, with a good combination of solo talent, and a full orchestra and organ, the whole under Mr. Butterfield's direction.

THE CIRCUS.

Adam Forepaugh's grand museum, a caravan, menagerie, and circus, under four separate tents, will open for one week in this city, on May 29. The tents will probably be pitched on Wright's lot on West Washington street.

Statutes of Illinois, 1871-2.

Messrs. E. L. & W. L. Gross, of Springfield, will, in a few days, issue their new volume of statutes, containing all the general acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, uniform in size of type, page, style, and arrangement, with "Gross' Statutes of Illinois," now in general use in this State. Price, full leather, $4; half leather, $3. Great care has been taken to make the text accurate, and it is rendered authentic by the certificate of the Secretary of State. The work is promised by May 10, and those wanting early copies should order at once.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Damaging Excavation—A Warning to Heiresses.

Continuation of the Trial of Peri, the Double Murderer.

The Circuit Court.

ON TRIAL.

There is on trial, before Judge Rogers and a jury, an action of trespass, brought by John Lassen, the owner of house No. 148 West Harrison street, against his neighbor, Mathias Mairrer. The plaintiff claims damages for the settling and rupture of his house by reason, as is alleged, of the excavation of ground for the erection of Mairrer's premises adjoining.

A FAMILY DISARRANGEMENT.

A bill was presented by Mary J. Paton, against her husband, Charles W. Paton, by which she asks for an accounting for property, and the proceeds thereof, which, she alleges, was and is her separate estate, but which, she claims, he has been lately diverting. She states that upon the 19th day of September, 1864, being the owner of house and lot No. 84 Third avenue, and furniture therein, valued at $12,500, about two acres of ground on the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-first street and a house valued at about $20,000, and notes and securities worth $8,000, she married the defendant, who then had perhaps $100 or $800. After the marriage, trusting to him and his business experience, she allowed him to control her property as her agent. At his request, she built three houses on the Cottage Grove property, raising $13,500 as a loan under deed of trust. After this, at her cost (she selling the Third avenue property for the purpose), they purchased a hotel property at Centralia for about $18,000, which was subsequently sold by the husband for $25,000, and then he deserted her, going to New Orleans with the proceeds of all her rents and income,—for rents, charged to be $18,611; for collections, $8,000; for profits of sale of Centralia property, $6,000. It is charged that beyond the desertion, he has availed himself of these $32,900 to purchase city property in his own name, while he leaves her without relief, and her indebtedness to be met from the income of property he has taken from her.

KINGSBURY REVIVED.

John Woodbridge, as Receiver of the estate of Henry W. Kingsbury, brought suit against the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, claiming $20,000, as well as against the Occidental Insurance Company of San Francisco, by which he demands $4,000.

The Criminal Court.

MURDER CASE.

The arguments of counsel in the matter of the second indictment and trial of Gregori Peri, have not been as yet concluded. Peri is charged with the murder of David O'Brien. He has heretofore been convicted of the murder of Michael Ready, both homicides being at the same time, the verdict including a life sentence to the Penitentiary. This case therefore means hanging, it having been brought on by the request of a Mr. Keeley, in whose employ the two slain men were, so that sentence upon the murderer was suspended until this trial should be had. The two men were ripped open within the duration of the same moment, on the 9th day of October (one of the days of the great fire) at the restaurant of the convict, on the corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets.

The Superior Court.

VERDICT.

Verdict was rendered in a case of Edward Mendel against John Kundinger for $1,500 debt, and $27 damages.

COVENANT BROKEN.

Philetus W. Gates was invited into Court by Frederick R. Wilson, on an allegation that he had broken a covenant, by which plaintiff had sustained $5,000 damages.

DRUMMING MATCH.

Contest Between Major Nevans and J. W. Watts for the Championship.

The drumming match between Major Nevans and J. W. Watts, ex-Drum-Major of the Eleventh United States Infantry, came off at Burlington Hall, in the presence of about five hundred people, last evening. The match was said to be for the championship of the United States and $500, but it was generally understood that no money was put up. There were five referees—Major Lyons, Fife-Major Smith, of the Eighth Infantry, G. Langan, Al. Langan, and Mr. Osborn. The programme embraced nearly all the army calls, the Dead March, "Merry Man Home from the Grave," the "General," "Downfall of Paris," the "Wrecker's Daughter," two or three quicksteps, and the tattoo and reveille. Watts proved himself to be decidedly the best drummer, his time being perfect. His open beats were exceedingly well done, but Nevans won the match by his style and fancy work. Watts probably never appeared before such an audience before, and, being somewhat confused, struck his sticks half a dozen times, and the hoop quite frequently. Nevans filled in with "grace notes," and his drumming was more pleasing to the ear. Watts, however, excelled him in many respects, but, as he was probably aware of the award that would be made before the match began, his disappointment will soon be forgotten.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Meeting of the Board of Managers—Matron's Report—Restoration of the Home's Property and Income.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless was held yesterday morning. The matron, Mrs. Grant, reported 141 admissions and 150 departures for April, leaving 120 inmates, 81 of whom are adults.

The destruction of two stores on Randolph street, in the great conflagration, robbed the Home of its sole income, $7,000. The Relief and Aid Society has appropriated $15,000 toward the restoration of these buildings, and rentals therefrom will doubtless recommence in October. In the meantime this grand charity has been sustained by voluntary contributions, by funds raised by Miss Bowman, and by a monthly donation of $400 by the Relief and Aid Society, and $200 from the Stewart fund. The latter payments ceased yesterday. The Industrial School is destined to accomplish much good, and some benevolent citizen would find herein a field for a bequest. It was founded two years since, and aims to educate the girls of the Home in English rudiments and practical knowledge. The teachers are Misses Hovey and Johnson, and the pupils number 18.

Illinois Humane Society.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is work for the woman in helping on the cause of "Humanity," the signature of your correspondent in Sunday's TRIBUNE. This Society needs funds. Edwin Lee Brown, of Evanston, is President, and Samuel T. Atwater, 87 Market street, the Treasurer, to either of whom contributions may be enclosed. The names of offenders who are guilty of cruelty to dumb animals should in all cases be sent or handed in to the Society's office, 899 Wabash avenue, and must be accompanied by the names of two witnesses, giving street and number of each. Let the friends of "Humanity" say how much they are interested. Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. SHARP, Secretary.

CHICAGO, April 29.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS," APPROVED MARCH 31, 1869.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That section one of an act entitled "An act for the prevention of cruelty to animals," approved March 31, 1869, be amended so as to read as follows, viz.: That whoever shall wilfully overdrive, overload, overwork, torture, torment, deprive of necessary sustenance, cruelly beat, mutilate, or kill, or cause or procure to be so overdriven, overloaded, overworked, tortured, tormented, deprived of necessary sustenance, cruelly beaten, mutilated, or cruelly killed, any horse, ox, or other animal, and whoever, having the charge or custody of any and such animal, either as owner or otherwise, shall unnecessarily fail to provide such animal with proper food and drink, shall, for each and every offence, be punished by a fine of not less than $3 and not exceeding $100, to be recovered on complaint before any Justice of the Peace, or by indictment in the county where such offence shall be committed. The word animal, as used in this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be taken to mean any living creature.

CHAPTER 35, SECTION 7, OF CITY ORDINANCES.

If any person shall inhumanly, unnecessarily, or cruelly beat, injure, or otherwise abuse any dumb animal, or overload any team, or expose any calves or sheep upon the streets or sidewalks with their legs tied, he shall be subject to a fine of not less than $5 nor exceeding $20 in any case.

The "Ogden Ditch."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your remarks on what you are pleased to term the "Ogden Ditch," in your issue of the 27th inst., that you make the assertion, that "The statements that have been made about the ditch being cut through clay are not true," and presuming that, as journalists of respectability and responsibility, whenever you find that you have made erroneous statements, you will ever be ready to correct them, I will state that the parties engaged in making the South Branch Ship Canal, made no statements as facts but what will bear the closest scrutiny; and, as I have stated in your columns that there is a bed of good quality of clay, I am prepared to verify that statement, and now assert that I will give good and satisfactory bonds to furnish to the writer of said remarks, or any one else, a good quality of clay, free of charge, for making 50,000,000 brick, to be taken out of said canal, and lateral canals, to be excavated between said canal and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, on Sections 5 and 6, Township 38, Range 13 east, and give, free of charge, ample yard room, with free use of a railroad track, to be laid within thirty days after the acceptance of the above offer, from said brick yard to the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and probably railroad connections with one or two prominent railroads. Parties are now testing an improved machine at Gates' old foundry, on Clinton street, in rear of the Sherman House, for manufacturing brick at that point; and I have at my office, No. 4 Nixon Building, samples of brick made from clay taken from said canal, and also samples of clay obtained by boring from eight to ten feet at several points into the bed of clay on the line of said canal, which will, at all times, be subject to the inspection of the writer of the remarks published in your issue of the 27th inst.

CHICAGO, April 30. BUSINESS.

REAL ESTATE.

BURNT DISTRICT.

Sixty feet, east front, Franklin-st, between Lake and Randolph-st.

Sixty feet, west front, Dearborn-st, between Lake and South Water-st.

Prices and terms very reasonable.

Inquire of B. F. CLARK & CO., 276 State-st.

LAKE FOREST

Lots for sale on easy terms.

M. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent, 528 Wabash-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Crowded house to witness the "Queen of the American Stage,"

MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

This evening, only time,

LADY OF LYONS and IRISH LION.

Friday Night and Saturday Matinee—Camille. Saturday Night—Grand Double bill—Lucretia Borgia and Catharine and Petruchio.

GLOBE THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

Of the Great, Weird, Enchanting, and Magnificent Spectacular Drama,

THE BLACK CROOK!
THE BLACK CROOK!
THE BLACK CROOK!

Secure your seats early for the last opportunity to witness this grand entertainment.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the grotesque sensational song and dance artist,

CHAS. WALTERS.

First week of

D. L. MORRIS,

the great German delineator, who will appear as

RICHARD NO. 3.

Or, the Teutonic tyrant of Bridgeport. Second week of

THE BLACKEST CROOK.

Unparalleled attraction for this week. Saturday, grand family matinee.

MARTINE'S HALL.

PROFESSOR O. S. FOWLER, THE EMINENT PHRENOLOGIST,

Will lecture as follows at Martine's Hall:

Friday afternoon, May 3, at 2½ o'clock, to ladies only. Subject: Female Health and Beauty Restored.

Friday evening, May 3. Subject: Manhood, Its Strength, Impairment, and Restoration.

Sunday evening, May 5. Subject: The Immortality of the Soul, as Proved by the Nature of Man.

Prof. Fowler will give public delineations of character at the close of each lecture.

Private examinations at the Sherman House for a few days only. Admission to lecture, 25 cents.

LECTURE.

Prof. Jos. Haven, D.D.,

WILL LECTURE ON

PALESTINE,

Or, SCENES IN THE HOLY LAND, in Centenary Church, Monroe-st., near Morgan, TUESDAY, May 7. Tickets 25 cents.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD,

Recently admitted to practice before the bar of the Supreme Court at Washington, D. C. will deliver her new lecture, entitled

"Woman and her Relation to the Law,"

At Union Park Congregational Church, THURSDAY EVENING, May 2, 1872.

Doors open at 7 1-2 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots & Shoes,

(Northwest corner of Congress-st., near the Tremont House.)

209 Michigan-av.,

Offer to close buyers a large and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, including their UNSURPASSED

Custom Boots.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Copartnership Notice.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of the real estate and financial agency business, under the firm name of Hammond & Watson.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
WM. P. WATSON,
Late of Indianapolis, Ind.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND. WM. P. WATSON.

Hammond & Watson,

No. 54 Washington-st., Chicago,

Basement First National Bank Building.

Buy and sell, on commission, local stocks, commercial paper, mortgage notes, city and country bonds, and act generally as financial agents.

OFFICE DESKS.

DESKS, AND **Office Chairs,**

Sold at lowest prices by

C. LARSON & BRO.,

189 SOUTH LASALLE-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Goodspeed's STEAM PRINTING HOUSE & BINDERY

LARGE FACILITIES, LOW PRICES.

Drop a line by post and will call upon you.

J. W. DEAN, Manager, Carpenter-st., near West Madison.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

KELLEY'S

Base Ball Emporium.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Base Balls, Bats, Bases,

Belts, Caps, Shoes, Spikes, Score Books, Stockings, Uniforms, &c. 202 Michigan-av. and 272 W. Madison-st. Special attention paid to orders from Clubs and the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE.

The best and cheapest nourishment for invalids and families. For sale everywhere, and by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Agents, Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

Persons having any claim against the firm of Woods & Kinney are requested to present the same forthwith.

WOODS & KINNEY. 145 North Desplaines-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr. 70 South Canal-st.

F. E. RIGBY, PAPER HANGINGS, 624 STATE-ST.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick Dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. For sale by all Druggists.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits. Buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029. 78 Liberty-st., New York.

TO FAMILIES, CONTRACTORS, OR FARMERS,

In want of good male or female help, will find it to their advantage to call or send orders to the CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 271 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7. Good Scandinavian men and girls always on hand.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., April 29th, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 48 South Desplaines-st.

ISRAEL FERGUSON, GOAT AND CATTLE HAIR,

For plastering.

No. 9 Ferry-st., rear, second floor, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Dwelling-House, 342 WEST HARRISON-ST.,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the premises. The house is two-story, well adapted for 3 or 4 families, having 12 rooms. Lease of the lot has one year to run from May 1, at $100, which can be renewed.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, etc.

ALSO

A Retail Dry Goods Stock,

ON SECOND FLOOR.

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 2, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 45 and 47 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WILL SELL THE

Elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture,

Velvet and Brussels Carpets, fine-toned Piano, together with the entire household effects of

DWELLING No. 569 WABASH-AV.,

On FRIDAY MORNING, May 3, at 10 o'clock.

WEST SIDE.

Regular Saturday Sale

Of an immense collection of

Household Furniture

Of every description.

5 Pianofortes, 75 Carpets, Cooking Stoves, Glassware, Silver-plated Ware, etc.,

On SATURDAY, May 4, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House 45 and 47 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ELISON & FOSTER.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF **Custom Made Clothing AT AUCTION. $10,000**

Worth of elegant Custom Made Clothing at auction on Thursday morning, May 2d, at our salesroom, No. 148 Michigan-av. These goods are in Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests, and must be closed at once.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

No. 238 Thirty-first-st. Genteel Furniture AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY MORNING, May 3, at 10 o'clock. Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, etc., etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

1142 Michigan-av. Genteel Furniture AT AUCTION.

We shall sell on

Thursday morning, May 2, at 10 o'clock,

The entire Household Furniture of house No. 1142 Michigan-av., AT AUCTION. Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, etc., etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

AT AUCTION, on Saturday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock.

Fine Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Metal and Wood Frame Show Cases, Carpets, Crockery, &c. &c. Also, 75 sets new Harness.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

ANOTHER AUCTION SALE OF Custom-made Clothing

In Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests. An invoice of Straw Goods. An invoice of Umbrellas and Parasols. Also Suspenders, Hosiery and Notions, on Thursday, May 2, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

418 WABASH-AV., 16 ROOMS OF **Household Furniture,** *AND PIANO,*

Parlor and Marble Top Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Marble Top Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Bureaus, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, Brussels, Three-Ply and Stair Carpets, &c., on Thursday, May 2, at 10 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION. The Largest & Most Attractive Sale of the Season.

The ENTIRE CONTENTS of several first-class dwellings, consisting of Parlor Sets, Marble and Wood-top Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Secretary, Book-Case, Black Walnut Bedsteads, Mattresses, What-Nots, Hall Racks, Refrigerators, Marble-Top and Extension Tables, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Napkins, Crockery and Glassware, Plated Ware and Cutlery, Carpets, Mirrors, 10 crates Crockery in open lots, 75 cases of assorted Glassware and Lamp Chimneys, Office Desks and Chairs, on Saturday, May 4, at 9 1-2 o'clk.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a very rich-toned Piano Forte, cost $550.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE OF **Elegant Parlor and Chamber Suits,**

Sofas, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sideboards, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Hall Trees, Office and Parlor Desks, Library Marble and Wood Top Tables, Bureaus, Washstands and Chairs, in great variety. We shall also sell

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Silverware, Mirrors, Pitchers, Window Shades, Stoves, &c. Sale FRIDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock.

We are manufacturers' Agents, and retail through the week at their prices, at a great saving to the purchaser, and guarantee the furniture in style and quality; and by auction every Friday.

COLBY & WIRTS, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

By HORACE REED & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND **FURNITURE, CARPETS,**

Mattings, Cutlery, Plated-ware, &c.

ELEGANT CHAMBER SETS, RICH PARLOR SETS, INGRAIN & BRUSSELS CARPETS,

AND A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND

Household Goods,

Saturday, May 4, 1872, at 10 o'clock.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents. No. 203 South Desplaines-st.

Household Furniture AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, at residence No. 203 South Desplaines-st., the entire contents of said residence, consisting of Parlor, Bed, Dining Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

Engine for Sale.

A second-hand Engine (20x32) in good running order, to be sold at a bargain or exchanged for Real Estate. Inquire at WESTERFELD & CO.'S, 345 South Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

Merchants' Insurance Company ADJUSTED POLICIES.

A moderate amount wanted by GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Bankers, 394 Wabash-av.

LAWN MOWER.

DON'T

Purchase a LAWN MOWER until you have examined

THE EXCELSIOR!

The best Hand and Horse-Power Lawn Mower ever offered to the public. Each machine warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circulars, or call and examine the machines at

Bradley & Banks'

Agricultural Warehouse,

46 & 48 West Lake-st.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

57 West Lake-st., Chicago,

HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Shelf Goods, Batcheller Forks, Holt's, Blood's, and Millard Scythes, Wheeling Nails, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, &c., &c.

AT LOWEST RULING PRICES.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Peter P. Schneider and Martin Orth, under name and style of P. Schneider & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. P. Schneider is alone authorized to receive all dues to, and settle the indebtedness of the late firm.

PETER SCHNEIDER, MARTIN ORTH.

Peter Schneider will continue the manufacture of wagons in all its branches at the old place, 117 West Twelfth-st., where he will be pleased to see the old patrons of the firm, and welcome any new ones who may call.

P. SCHNEIDER.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Nash & Burke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due the firm may be settled by either.

C. T. NASH, R. A. BURKE.

Chicago, May 1.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.

HURLBUT & EDSALL, IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Druggists,

Have removed to their new stores,

44 & 46 RIVER-ST.,

CORNER WABASH-AV.

JOHN BARWICK,

Real Estate, Loan and Collecting Agent, has removed to 472 Wabash-av., basement.

REMOVAL.

MICHAEL COHEN, Wholesale Notions, Hosiery, etc., has removed to No. 111 Franklin-st., between Madison and Washington.

The Republic Ins. Co.

Has removed to No. 149 South Sangamon-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE, WASHINGTON, EUROPE, ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday. Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the Havre route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y.; or H. HARGIS, Agent, 21 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—In Equity—Supreme Judicial Court—Suffolk, 12 April, 1872. Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, vs. the Independent Insurance Company. Order of notice. Whereas, Chester I. Reed and George Ripley, as they are the Receivers of the above-named Company, have filed in Court their petition in which they have set forth an account of their doings in their said capacity, and in which among other things they pray the instructions of the Court as to their further conduct and proceedings, and more particularly as to what disposition they shall make of certain funds and assets in their hands and possession in their said capacity;

It is therefore ordered by the Court that said Receivers give public notice to all persons interested that they may appear and be heard upon the subject matter of said petition, upon any and all questions relating to the disposition of said funds and to whom they shall pay the same, and to show cause, if any they have, why said Receivers should not pay to the Assignees in Bankruptcy of said Company, who have demanded the same, the balance of said funds and assets, and be heard upon any question relating to the allowance of the accounts of said Receivers, on Saturday the eighteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court House in Boston, at which time and place all persons having any claims against said Receivers are notified and directed to produce and prove the same, as upon said day the Court may be asked to give said Receivers their discharge. And said Receivers are required to give the notice aforesaid by publishing this order three weeks successively, three times each week, in some public journal printed in the city of Boston and in a like public journal printed in the city of Chicago, and by sending to said Assignees in Bankruptcy a copy of said advertisement.

JOHN WELLS, J. S. J. C.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED WAREhouse receipts for No. 2 corn having been lost, delivery on the same has been stopped:

Elevator.	Date.	No.	Bush.	Lbs.
Illinois River	Feb. 2, 1872	1,644	1,879	21
Central B. Crib	Dec. 28, 1871	1,965	406	24
Central B. Crib	Dec. 29, 1871	1,966	408	24

The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to A. J. MAHER, Room 6, 26 South Canal-st.

STRAYED—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A colt, about 10 months old, sorrel, with white spot on his head; also, white spots on two of his legs. The finder will please return to HARRIS BROS., 114 Pacific-av., or send word and receive suitable reward.

LOST—A RED COW WITH WHITE SPOT IN forehead and a yearling calf, red, with small white spot in forehead. Reward will be given for return to No. 27 Arthur-st.

LOST—A SPOTTED COACH SLUT; A SUITable reward will be given if returned to the owner, at 43 West Peoria-st.; had on steel collar marked "W. B. Lewis, licensed No. 774."

LOST—GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, INITIAL M, marked J M from R H W, on East Van Buren-st. probably. Address V 27, Tribune office.

FOUND—A PORTEMONNAIE, ON ARCHER-AV car, on Monday evening, 15th ult.; owner can have at M. O'BRIEN'S grocery, 1296 State-st., describing contents and paying for advertisements.

STRAYED—FROM 285 MICHIGAN-AV., MAY 1, a small dark red new milch cow. Whoever will return her shall be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM 380 FOURTH-av., a red cow, 4 years old, heavy with calf, medium size; and one yellow Bausback, 9 years old, military. $10 will be paid for their return, or information that will lead to their recovery. JOHN COLLINS.

$10 REWARD—LOST—TUESDAY, APRIL 30, on Wabash-av., between Thirteenth and Sixteenth-sts., one case-book, marked W. Goodyear, 810 West Lake-st., city. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to Fleming & Co., 294 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF G. W. PENTON, 191 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Open till 9 o'clock p. m.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, No. 2 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WANTED—LUMBER IN EXCHANGE FOR two new Elias Howe sewing machines, full cabinet cases. Address S M, 190 Sedgwick-st.

LAWN MOWER.

DON'T

[illegible]se a LAWN MOWER until you have examined

[illegible]E EXCELSIOR!

[illegible]t Hand and Horse-Power Lawn [illegible]wer ever offered to the public. [illegible] machine warranted, and satisfac[illegible]aranteed. Send for circulars, or [illegible]d examine the machines at

[illegible]adley & Banks'

Agricultural Warehouse,

[illegible]& 48 West Lake-st.

HARDWARE.

[illegible]RINTNALL, [illegible]TERRY & BELDEN

[illegible]HOLESALE HARDWARE,

[illegible]West Lake-st., Chicago,

HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF [illegible] Goods, Batcheller Forks, [illegible], Blood's, and Millard Scythes, [illegible]eling Nails, Tin Plate, [illegible]ers' Stock, &c., &c., [illegible]LOWEST RULING PRICES.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]rtnership heretofore existing between Peter [illegible] and Martin Orth, under name and style of [illegible]der & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual [illegible] P. Schneider is alone authorized to receive [illegible], and settle the indebtedness of the late firm. PETER SCHNEIDER, MARTIN ORTH.

[illegible]chneider will continue the manufacture of [illegible] all its branches at the old place, 117 West [illegible] where he will be pleased to see the old [illegible] of the firm, and welcome any new ones who [illegible] F. SCHNEIDER.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]rtnership heretofore existing under the firm [illegible] & Burke, is this day dissolved by mutual [illegible] The debts due the firm may be settled by [illegible] C. T. NASH, [illegible], May 1. R. A. BURKE.

REMOVAL.

[illegible]EMOVED.

[illegible]RLBUT & EDSALL, IMPORTERS AND [illegible]olesale Druggists,

Have removed to their new stores,

[illegible]& 46 RIVER-ST.,

CORNER WABASH-AV.

[illegible]OHN BARWICK,

[illegible]ate, Loan and Collecting Agent, has removed [illegible]bash-av., basement.

REMOVAL.

[illegible]ARL COHEN, Wholesale Notions, Hosiery, [illegible] removed to No. 111 Franklin-st., between [illegible] and Washington.

The Republic Ins. Co.

[illegible]moved to No. 149 South Sangamon-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

[illegible]hite Star Line

[illegible]YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL—New [illegible] full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world. [illegible]TIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC. [illegible] burden 3,800 h. p. each. Sailing from New [illegible] SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURS[illegible] calling at Cork Harbor the day following. [illegible] White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. [illegible] accommodations (for all classes) [illegible]ombining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, [illegible]ms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms, in mid[illegible], where least motion is felt. Surgeons [illegible]ardesses accompany these steamers. [illegible] Saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. [illegible] to send for friends from the old coun[illegible] obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, [illegible] [illegible]gers booked to or from all parts of Amer[illegible], Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Aus[illegible], China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the [illegible] Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection [illegible] and other information apply at the Com[illegible] offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. [illegible] the White Star Line Office, 274 Wabash-av. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

[illegible]LY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. [illegible]eneral Transatlantic Company's Mail Steam[illegible]tween New York and Havre, calling at Brest. [illegible]E DE PARIS, PEREIRE, [illegible]INGTON, EUROPE, VILLE DU HAVRE. [illegible] to sail on every alternate Saturday [illegible] of passage in gold (including wine). First [illegible]; Second Cabin, $78. [illegible] Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent. [illegible] of this line do not carry steerage pas[illegible] American travelers either going to, or re[illegible] from the Continent of Europe, by taking this [illegible] route, avoid both transit by English railways [illegible] discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides [illegible] time, trouble, and expense. [illegible] Freight or Passage apply at the Offices of [illegible] MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y.; or, to H. HARGIS, Agent, 51 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships. [illegible] weekly between London, Quebec, and Mon[illegible]. Parties going to Europe, or sending for their [illegible] Chicago, will find the cheapest and [illegible] route. For freight apply to TEM[illegible], CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., [illegible] DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage [illegible] STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]MONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS [illegible] Supreme Judicial Court [illegible] [illegible] Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, [illegible] Commissioner, vs. the Independent Insur[illegible] Company. Order of notice. Whereas, Chester [illegible] and George Ripley, as they are the Receivers [illegible] above-named Company, have filed in Court [illegible] in which they have set forth an account [illegible] doings in their said capacity, and in which [illegible] other things they pray the instructions of the [illegible] particularly as to what disposition [illegible] make of certain funds and assets in their [illegible] possession in their said capacity; [illegible] therefore ordered by the Court that said Re[illegible] give public notice to all persons interested [illegible] may appear and be heard upon the subject [illegible] said petition, upon any and all questions [illegible] to the disposition of said funds and to their [illegible] to the Company in bankruptcy of said Com[illegible] that they demand the same, the balance of [illegible] and assets, and be heard upon any [illegible] relating to the settlement of said Receivers' [illegible] of said Receivers, on Saturday the eight[illegible] of May next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the [illegible] in Boston; at which time and place also [illegible] having any claims against said Receivers [illegible] and directed to produce and prove the [illegible] upon said day the Court may be asked to [illegible] said Receivers their discharge. And said Re[illegible] are required to give the notice aforesaid by [illegible] the order three weeks successively, three [illegible] each week, in some public journal printed in [illegible] of Boston and in the public journal printed [illegible] of Chicago, and by sending to said Assign[illegible] Bankruptcy a copy of said advertisement. JOHN WELLS, J. S. J. C.

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED WARE[illegible] receipts for No. 2 corn having been lost, [illegible] on the same has been stopped: [illegible] River.....Feb. 2, 1872 ... 1,644 1,979 46; [illegible] Crib.....Dec. 28, 1871 ... 5,058 775 22; [illegible] Crib.....Dec. 20, 1871 ... 3,966 406 91. [illegible] will be rewarded by returning the same [illegible] MAHER, Room 6, 36 South Canal-st.

[illegible]YED—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A [illegible] about 10 months old sorrel, with white spot [illegible] head; also, white spots on two of his [illegible] The finder will please return to HARRIS, [illegible] 114 Pacific-av., or send word and receive suita[illegible] reward.

[illegible]—A RED COW WITH WHITE SPOT IN [illegible] forehead and a yearling calf, red, with small white [illegible] forehead. Reward will be given for return to [illegible] Burke-st.

[illegible]—A SPOTTED COACH SLUT. A SUIT[illegible] reward will be given if returned to the own[illegible] West Pearson-st.; had on steel collar [illegible] "W. B. Lewis, licensed No. 778."

[illegible]—GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, INITIALS M. [illegible] J M H from B H W, on West Van Buren[illegible] Address V 27, Tribune office.

[illegible]—A PORTEMONNAIE, ON ARCHER-AV., [illegible] on Monday evening, 15th inst.; owner can [illegible] at M. O'BRIEN'S grocery, 1288 State-st., describ[illegible] and paying for advertisement.

[illegible]YED—FROM 385 MICHIGAN-AV., MAY 1, [illegible] dark red new milch cow. Whoever will re[illegible] will be liberally rewarded.

[illegible]TED—OR STOLEN—FROM 189 FOURTH[illegible] light bay gelding, heavy with calf, medium [illegible] left hind leg white, [illegible] [illegible] for their recovery. JOHN COLLINS.

[illegible] REWARD — LOST — TUESDAY, APRIL [illegible], on Wabash-av., between Thirteenth [illegible] street, one case book, marked "W. Good[illegible] West Lake-st., city. The finder will receive [illegible] reward by returning it to Fleming & Co., [illegible]ash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]E SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. [illegible] NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines [illegible] on easy monthly payments, and work [illegible] when desired. Open till 9 o'clock p. m.

[illegible]E OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, NO. 35 [illegible] Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Ma[illegible] sold or rented on easy monthly installments. [illegible] given in payment if desired.

[illegible]TED—LUMBER IN EXCHANGE FOR [illegible] new Elias Howe sewing machines, full [illegible] cases. Address S M, 199 Sedgwick-st.

LONDON.

The Financial Prospects of France.

Thiers' Pernicious Policy—How the French Can Turn the Balance of Trade in Their Favor.

Mr. Disraeli and the Agricultural Laborers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, April 9.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

English merchants are intimately concerned with the financial prospects of France, and in her ability to pay the £200,000,000 sterling war-indemnity due to the Germans. It seems that the Bank of France, at the commencement of the war, held about £50,000,000 sterling in cash, of which, say £25,000,000 were uncoined bullion, and it is assumed that the total amount of precious metals in use in France as money in June, 1870, ranged between £330,000,000 and £350,000,000 sterling. This estimate corresponds nearly with a statement lately made by M. Pouyer-Quertier, who said that, after payment of the instalment of £60,000,000 sterling to Germany, there still remained upward of 6,000,000,000 of francs, or £240,000,000 sterling, of solid money in the country. Add thereto the stock of subsidiary coins, and there would be, probably, 7,000,000,000 of francs, or £280,000,000 sterling at the end of 1871. Beside the £60,000,000 already paid, £140,000,000 more, with interest (say £15,000,000), remain to be paid; so that £125,000,000 would be available after payment of the whole indemnity. To this must be added a considerable portion which foreign investors hold in the new French securities, or in properties of all kinds converted partly in lieu of money; so that, on the whole, say, £150,000,000 in cash would remain in France.

We, in England, conduct our much more enormous business with less metallic money than would remain to France after payment of the £200,000,000 to Germany. After discharging this liability of the late war, France would still retain £150,000,000 sterling in metallic means of exchange, against £110,000,000 to £120,000,000 in England.

Nothing, some of our authorities urge,

CAN BE MORE PERNICIOUS

to France than the policy of M. Thiers in reference to an excessive bank-note issue, the Protectionist tendencies displayed by him, and his desire to tax raw material. The French say that England speaks and moralizes in favor of Free Trade because it suits England's interests; but, apart from those interests, the folly of M. Thiers' policy can be plainly shown; and, if it is not speedily departed from, it will inflict misery and poverty upon the French, against which the consequences of the late war, including the indemnity to Germany, will appear as but a small percentage. The fact that France has to part with £200,000,000 sterling of gold or silver cannot be avoided, and for this purpose France must give up so much of her convertible wealth,—the sum required to be produced by taxation, and the conversion of properties in a direct or indirect manner. The question then arises, How can France recover the sum in a peaceable manner, and in the shortest time? The loss of the £200,000,000 is an international one, tantamount to a loss in international commerce, as great as if the balance of trade had been against France to that extent. It is evident, then, contends an excellent authority, Mr. Ernest Seyd, that France can only recover the amount, or a portion of it, by turning the balance of trade in her favor, so that, in the course of years, she may receive it back again. For this purpose, however, one thing is essential, viz.:

THE LOWERING OF PRICES

of properties and commodities in France. If that took place, it is evident that France could compete successfully with other nations, through the cheapness of her natural and industrial products, thus encouraging a large export trade, whilst, on the other hand, the imports of foreign goods would be checked and prevented on account of her low scale of prices. The balance of trade would thus turn quickly in favor of France. Now, this beneficial

LOWERING OF PRICES

in France would be brought about in a most natural way, if the Government left them to regulate themselves according to the amount of the natural metallic currency. The rule that a large stock of money raises prices, that a diminished supply lowers them, is one of almost mathematical certainty, and, if this lowering of prices were thus left to take its course, what interests in France could suffer? The intercourse between the French themselves would go on as before, so long as the price of all things fall in a like proportion. If house property and other commodities all declined, say 20 or even 30 per cent, nobody would suffer any legal disadvantage,—the only exceptions being those who have borrowed money by way of mortgage, on long terms, on the security of property formerly valued at a higher rate. But even these interests had better suffer at once the present loss than that which will befall them when the country is impoverished, and its industry completely ruined. It may, indeed, be said that the enormous issue of fiduciary bank notes now going on is only undertaken in order to save that description of property from too sudden a fall. But this is being done at the expense of the industry and trade of the country, and to the damage of the morals of the people; for, so long as prices are high, extravagance will prevail, and foreign goods can be imported, the importers exporting gold. Investments in foreign securities, of which French capitalists hold several hundred millions sterling, are maintained at a high price; whereas, if the prices of home property and produce were low, such foreign investments would be sold in other markets for gold, and the proceeds devoted to paying the Germans, and to the development and recovery of price in national belongings. The excessive issue of fiduciary notes, as false basis for prices, will, being of unfair origin, enrich some people greatly, and the subsequent necessity of repaying them will fall on the productive power of the country, which cannot possibly be benefited by the issue. All the evils thus engendered open a gulf before France such as no nation has ever had in prospect.

If, in addition, the Government of France leans towards Protection in matters of international trade, it inflicts an additional blow in the intercourse between France and other nations; and it finally crowns its folly and infatuation by taxing the raw material out of which the industry of the country must work the balance of trade in its favor.

IT COMMITS A CRIME

which will speedily bring its fruits.

It may be said that "money must be had" somehow to pay Germany! This is Mr. Seyd's reply:

A wise and courageous Government, instead of endeavoring to obtain this money by crippling every interest producing it, would boldly take this course: There are between 240,000,000 and 280,000,000 of solid money now left in France, the greater portion of it being hoarded. Some portion of this must be forthcoming at once in order to pay off the balance due to Germany, and we must levy a *pro rata* contribution on each commune or proprietor. The first Napoleon transferred Germany to pay; and although such a policy, if applied to France, might create trouble, yet

IT IS THE ONLY SOUND ONE

for the just settlement of the matter. At all events, if it is not carried out in its entirety, it ought to be so far as it is possible. Although we, in England, object to the income tax, we have found that on the whole it is a just and convenient tax for meeting extraordinary contingencies in national expenditure; through it every income-tax-paying individual is held directly responsible for the deeds of the State. It cannot be denied that, with few exceptions, all Frenchmen personally wished for the late war with Germany, forcing the State to commence it; hence the penalty ought to fall at once upon the pockets of every individual. A scheme of income tax, and, in addition thereto, a *pro rata* contribution from property, would best suit the settlement of the matter; but M. Thiers is opposed to these means, and seems inclined to follow a tortuous and damaging policy, as if he imagined that by some legerdemain he could get over or mitigate an absolute fact. The direct course of obtaining the money is, at all events, more advisable than the indirect one, which will weaken, cripple, or destroy the very resources by which, in international relationship, it is originally procured, and if from one to one and a half milliards were thus obtained by direct contribution, the remaining one and a half milliards would accrue to France in a few years, through the operation of the natural laws of prices and the balances of commerce, under the system of Free Trade.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

Mr. Disraeli's attack upon newspaper correspondents has led to a telling retort. You remember that, in the remarkable speech he made last week at Manchester, he cast aspersions on the truthfulness of the description given of the condition of the South Warwickshire laborer by the special correspondent of the *Daily News*. The Right Honorable gentleman stated that in the south midland counties—a district with the condition of which he himself was personally familiar—the position of the agricultural laborer was more of an enviable character than otherwise. Mr. Archibald Forbes, the special correspondent in question, with a practical directness in which it must be admitted there is a comic element, immediately proceeded to the parish of Hughenden, the location of Mr. Disraeli's property, and of which he is the lord of the manor, arguing to himself that if, Mr. Disraeli was familiarly acquainted with the laborers' condition in the south midland group, he must, *a fortiori*, have a still more minute acquaintanceship with the condition of the laborers on the land the greater portion of which he himself owns, and that so great an admirer of what is good for the agricultural laborer could not fail to well provide for his own employes. The special correspondent referred to found the condition of the Hughenden laborer, and the state of Hughenden parish in its moral and physical aspects, to be infinitely inferior to that of any other locality which has been subject to discussion and reprobation in the public press. The *Daily News* has an article under the head of the "Hughenden Agricultural Laborer," which shows either how fallacious were the statements to which Mr. Disraeli committed himself, or how superficial and erroneous was that gentleman's acquaintanceship with the condition of that portion of the population immediately surrounding his own residence.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 1.

In the local money market there was considerable activity to-day, owing to the settlement in the grain trade at the close of the month yesterday. But money continues moderately easy in this market; the banks are accommodating all regular customers freely, and in the open market first-class paper is in fair request at from 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

Exchange was lower to-day, and sales were made between banks as low as 25c per $1,000 discount, though the most of the transactions were at par.

Several of the banks reduced their rates for taking exchange at the counter to-day to 1-10 discount, and for selling, to par.

The New York bank statement at the close of last week showed a vast improvement. It was apparent that the recently locked-up capital had been restored, currency was still flowing from the West to New York, money in that market became easy, stocks went up, and, as the slang phrase is, "everything was lovely." But now there are foreshadowings of a change. The flow of currency from the West has ceased, and the probability is that, within a few weeks at most, it will begin to flow back Westward. Money has become stringent again in New York, and the change from yesterday is so sudden that it has evidently been produced by artificial means. Mr. H. N. Smith's four or five millions have probably been locked up again, and, indeed, were perhaps only let out temporarily for a few days to deceive the stock speculators. The probability is that the advance in prices of stocks which has been experienced during the last month or two has culminated. A few speculative favorites may be maintained at present prices, or even go temporarily higher than now, but, as the New York money market becomes stringent, the chances are in favor of their declining until the usual easy money market in June and July will stimulate prices again.

GOLD.

The payment of the May interest on the public debt will bring a little over $20,000,000 of gold out of the Treasury. This, together with the $10,000,000 that will, in accordance with the Treasury programme for May, be sold during the next four weeks, will bring over $30,000,000 of cash gold into the market before the 1st of next month. But our exports of domestic products are now so small compared with what they were at this time last year (the cotton exports being less than one-half what they were then), that this supply of gold is likely to be drawn quickly off to Europe, and the price of gold be maintained, at least, as high as now.

CHANGES OF LOCATIONS.

The Cook County National Bank has removed to its new office in Boone Block, on the northwest corner of Madison and LaSalle streets. The Traders' National Bank has taken the office on the southwest corner of Madison and LaSalle.

Mr. W. P. Watson, formerly of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, has associated himself with Mr. C. G. Hammond, of this city, in the stock brokerage business and the negotiation of loans, at 51 Washington street.

MILWAUKEE CREDIT IN NEW YORK.

We find the following in the money article of the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 29th:

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

I see some of the bonds of the city of Milwaukee advertised for sale, and do not think it right to allow the community to invest in them without letting them know something of the financial management that has characterized that city. They defaulted on the first issue of their bonds on the first coupon; but after a time issued some 10 per cent bonds and defaulted on them also; they then readjusted their debt, cutting down the interest to 7 per cent and defaulted on that; they then cut down the interest a second time to 6 and 5 per cent, at which rate the interest is paid on these bonds not issued to railroads; but on those issued to the Beloit and Superior Railroad they have refused for years to pay any interest, and are at the present time being sued for them. Yours respectfully, J. A. ROOSEVELT.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1872.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117	115½
5-20s of '62	111	112 ex int
5-20s of '64	111	ex int
5-20s of '65	112⅜	112¾ ex int
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113½	114
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114	114½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115	115½
10-40s	110	110½
U. S. new 5 per cents	110	.....
U. S. Currency 6s	116	116½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	.....	100&int
Illinois County and Town 10s	95	@98
Chicago City 7s	.....	100&int
Cook County 7s	.....	100&int
Gold Exchange	.....	112½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	.....	110
Gold and gold coupons	112	112½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Gold dull and easy all the forenoon, but closed up firm at 112¾. Loans from 4 to 1 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $[illegible].

Governments firm. Offers to the Treasury only $[illegible] at from 119 to 122 50. Awards, $691,650 at from 112 11-100 to 112 24-100. Everyone engaged in financial business is anxious to see whether the Secretary will sell the full amount of gold to-morrow.

The bears made a raid on the stock market to-day, and, assisted by tight money, and a report from Washington that a war with Spain is imminent, forced the market down from 1 to 2 per cent. The decline was most marked in Pacific Mail, C. C. & I. C., Northwestern common, Ohio, Union Pacific and Rock Island. Harlem sold down to 123¼ at the close. The market was strong, with a recovery of about ¼ per cent from the lowest figures of the day. Western Union has been the strongest stock on the list. The short interest in the market has been largely increased to-day, and the bulls say they will give the bears a twist before the market closed. Money eased as high as 1-32 [illegible] near the close, when 6@7 was the [illegible] rate. The stringency was partly occasioned by a large bank calling in some two millions of loans.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109⅝.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	115½
Coupons, '62, ex int	113	Coupons, '68	115½
Coupons, '64, do	113	U. S. 10-40s	110½
Coupons, '65 do	113½	New 5s	111
Coupons, new	115	Currency 6s	116½
State bonds:			
Missouris	95	Old Virginias	50
Old Tennessees	63	Old N. Carolinas	30
New Tennessees	63	New N. Carolinas	30½
New Virginias	55		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	92	St. Paul	61¾
W. U. Telegraph	76½	St. Paul preferred	80½
Quicksilver	43	Wabash	77¼
Adams Express	98½	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo Ex	83	Fort Wayne	97
American Express	73	Terre Haute	24
United States Ex	76	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	75	Chicago & Alton	118
New York Central	99½	C. & A. preferred	121
N. Y. Central scrip	94	Ohio & Mississippi	49¾
Erie	68	C., C. & C.	91
Erie preferred	83	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	96¾
Harlem preferred	135	Indiana Central	39
Michigan Central	115¼	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	92½	Union Pacific	40¼
Northwestern	79½	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
Northwestern pfd	94	Union Pacific bonds	92¾
Rock Island	115	D., L. & Western	108¼
New Jersey Cent	109½		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Wednesday, May 1.

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-fifth st, s e cor Butler st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated April 4; consideration, $2,200.

Lots 16 and 17, of lots 1 to 33, in Wilson's e ½ Block 26, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated April 30; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 52, in Prussing's s ½ s e ¼ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13; dated April 27; consideration, $1,000.

Foster st, between Harrison and Polk sts, w f, 26⅓ ft, dated April 30; consideration, $425.

Sixteenth st, between Ashland av and Paulina st, s f, 46 ft to railroad, dated April 24; consideration, $4,600.

Thirtieth st, 50 ft east of Butterfield st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 21; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 49, in Block 12, Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated April 6; consideration, $750.

McGregor st, bet Wallace and Butler sts, n f, 50x125 ft, dated April 20; consideration, $2,200.

The premises No. 688 Michigan av, dated April 15; consideration, $50,500.

Kansas st, e of Loomis st, s f, 25x102 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $800.

The premises No. 63 Lake av, dated April 26; consideration, $5,500.

Wentworth av, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $1,200.

Hubbard st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 30 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 7 in Block 2, of w ½ etc., Section 5, 39, 14, dated March 16; consideration, $1,500.

Joseph st, near Hickory st, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 27; consideration, $450.

13 acres in w ½ s e ¼ Section 23, 39, 13, dated April 12; consideration, $24,817.

Pearce st, 150 ft w of Desplaines st, s f, 50x119 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $3,650.

Burling st, bet. Webster and Belden avs, e f, 48 ft to alley; dated Jan. 5; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 9, in Lyman's Block 78, of w ½ Section 27, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $3,500.

West Jackson st, bet. Throop and Loomis st, n f, 44 ft to alley, dated April 30; consideration, $7,100.

Buddan st, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration, $1,200.

Wabash av, n e cor. of Washington st, w f, 96 ft running to Dearborn-place, dated Aug. 1, 1871; consideration, $161,000. (The parties are Second Presbyterian Church to Timothy Wright.)

Augusta st, w of Holt st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $900.

Fulton st, between Paulina and Wood sts, n f, 25x110 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $1,900.

Mitchell st, between Blue Island av and Margaret st, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated Aug. 11, 1871; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 14, in Block 1, St. Porter's Block 27, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated April 13; consideration, $2,000.

Third av, 125 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 25x101 ft, with building, dated May 1; consideration, $12,000.

Sampson st, s e corner of Throop st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated April 19; consideration, $2,000.

Larrabee st, near Hawthorn av, w f, 66x135 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1871; consideration, $4,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

17½ acres in w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated April 25; consideration, $26,250.

Lot 64, in Block 1 of Prout and Colman's s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 9, in Block 5 of Pryor and Hopkins' w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated April 6; consideration, $4,500.

Lots 22 to 31, in Ward's n ½ s ½ n w ¼ s e ¼ sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 24; consideration, $10,500.

Michigan av, in centre of Sec 10, 38, 14, w f, 182x180 ft, dated April 24; consideration, $9,000.

Michigan av, in centre of Sec 10, 38, 14, w f, 182x180 ft, dated April 24; consideration, $9,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,860	3,607	4,782	6,210
Wheat, bu	8,900	15,450	10,348	86,851
Corn, bu	104,330	133,380	612,940	299,676
Oats, bu	39,340	10,380	6,071	52,004
Rye, bu	1,700	700	1,300	1,846
Barley, bu	2,352	2,595	2,990	2,313
Grass seed, lbs	38,500	[illegible]	77,997	.....
Flax seed, lbs	.....	30,500	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	.....	20,940	38,000	19,600
Cured meats, lbs	117,180	26,227	239,319	144,770
Beef, bbls	.....	45	91	.....
Pork, brls	480	27	199	581
Lard, lbs	15,460	51,236	98,126	117,747
Tallow, lbs	2,360	14,365	.....	18,600
Butter, lbs	21,120	33,460	17,400	9,290
Live hogs, No.	5,068	3,804	6,369	8,387
Cattle, No.	2,334	2,224	1,419	965
Sheep, No.	751	1,29	519	191
Hides, lbs	79,980	69,710	116,906	51,735
Highwines, brls	250	21	212	231
Wool, lbs	50,933	23,180	155,491	446,000
Potatoes, bu	5,686	4,37	944	1,481
Lumber, m	4,697	6,61	785	2,331
Shingles, m	5,386	1,84	1,026	2,049
Lath, m	180	40	65	274
Salt, brls	.....	3,342	660	889

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption, 2,740 bu wheat, 2,751 bu oats, 2,409 bu rye, 2,028 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 21 cars wheat; 160 cars and 16,000 bu corn; 23 cars oats; 1 car rye; 2 cars barley. Total, (207 cars) 102,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were comparatively quiet to-day, but firmer. Many operators were busy in making deliveries, and receiving grain and pork delivered on the option of seller May. Hence they paid less attention to buying and selling than usual, and not much property was offered for sale, or wanted, except in corn. The shipping movement was very quiet, the trading being chiefly limited to options, and much of it was on May. The strength in prices was almost astonishing, considering that New York was dull and weak on almost every article of produce, and Liverpool was quoted easier on wheat and corn.

An advance of ⅛c in refined sugars was the only quotable change in the prices of groceries, though the late advance in gold premium has materially strengthened the market for all imported goods, and in many descriptions the present tendency of prices is upward. There was a large demand both for staple and fancy groceries, and a good feeling prevailed all around. Dry goods were in active request at former rates. There is less speculative inquiry for staple fabrics than earlier in the season, but there is no "softening" in prices, the firmness of the raw material imparting a firm tone to the market for manufactured goods. The stocks are complete in every department, and the wants of country merchants are promptly met. The demand for good to choice grades of butter was again fair, but prices were easier, in sympathy with low grades, which are weak and declining. The receipts are gradually increasing, and the tendency of prices is strongly downward. Bagging remains steady at previous rates, or at 39c for Stark; at 37c for Ludlow, and Lewiston, and at 35c for Royal River. Only a moderate business was doing in the cheese market, and the weakness noted for two or three days past continues. New cheese is beginning to arrive with considerable freedom, and sales are chiefly at inside to medium figures. Coal remains active at unchanged prices. Dried fruits are again in active demand, and a further advance is noted in apples. Fish were quiet at yesterday's prices. The stocks are fair. The hay market continues active and advancing, timothy selling readily to-day at $18.00@20.00 for prime beater pressed. Hides and leather were quoted steady and unchanged. There was a liberal movement in oils, and the general markets ruled firm. The exceptions were carbon and turpentine. Canned goods are meeting with an active inquiry, and owing to the reduced condition of the supply and the high price of tin, the market is firm and advancing. The metal market to-day exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and a very firm feeling was manifested. The stocks of tin-plate and copper are small. In the market for iron and nails no new features were developed, a very satisfactory business being transacted. Wool was in meagre inquiry, but holders were steady in their views at the recent advance. Lumber at the yards was in good inquiry, and for medium and common grades quotations tend upward. Eggs were active at 12½@13c per doz, while for poultry, potatoes, beans, and salt a fair demand existed at yesterday's prices.

A reduction in rail freights is announced to-day to the extent of 10c per 100 lbs to Eastern and Southern cities, 5c per 100 lbs to Pittsburgh and neighboring points, and 2½c per 100 lbs to Cleveland. The reduction is on flour, grain, and fourth class, but is understood to have been in practical operation for some time past on most of the roads leading East from this city.

Lake freights were rather more active, at about the same rates as yesterday, quotations on corn by sail being 10c to Buffalo for spot vessels, and 8c to arrive; 15½c to Oswego, and 16c to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged, at 20c for corn to Boston or Portland, and about to New York, and 28c on corn to New York. A total of five vessels was chartered, which will carry out about 122,000 bu grain.

Highwines were quiet and steady, with sales of 150 brls at 84c per gallon. There were few buyers at over 83½c, but holders were firm at 84c. It is a curious fact that, for the three working days preceding to-day, the production of the distilleries in this city has been fully one pint less per bushel of grain than the average. Unfortunately, since the fire we have had no register of the varying intensity of electricity in the atmosphere, or we might be able to account for this singular fact. It is well known that all chemical combinations and revolutions are accompanied by exhibitions of electric force, and our recent curious weather is doubtless responsible for the decrease in the readiness of grain to change from starch into sugar, or from starch into alcohol.

Provisions were less active. Mess pork was irregular. The market opened out weak, on several sellers, and ruled easier than at the lowest point yesterday, then reacted upward, under a general impression that a prominent operator who had sold too far short was trying to buy in. But the market was soon up to a point where nobody wanted to take hold, and then fell back to its own weight. Lard was quiet, at the inside prices of yesterday, the weakness in New York being partially counteracted by the fact of small stocks here, and the belief that the market is oversold for June. Meats were quiet, but strong, holders not offering their property, and many of them asking an advance upon approached by buyers. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller May, $12.60@12.62½; do seller June, $12.97½@13.00; do seller July, $13.15@13.17½. Lard, cash, or seller May, $8.60@8.65; do seller June, $8.85@8.87½; do seller July, $8.90. Dry salted meats at 4⅜c for shoulders; 6c for rough sides, 6⅞c for short ribs, and 7⅛c for short clear. Boxed meats, ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5¼c for shoulders; 7¾c for short ribs; 8¼c for clear, 11@12½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.65; 500 brls do at $12.62½; 500 brls do at $12.60; 500 brls do at $12.57½; 500 brls do at $12.55; 100 brls do at $12.50; 750 brls do at $12.87½; 500 brls do at $12.45; 500 brls do, seller June, at $13.00; 500 brls do at $12.97½; 500 brls do at $12.95; 500 brls do at $12.92½; 1,000 brls do, $12.87½; 500 brls do at $12.85; 500 brls do at $12.80; 250 brls do at $12.75; 250 brls do, buyer June, at $13.00; 500 brls do seller July, at $13.30; 250 tcs lard at $8.67½; 1,050 brls do at $8.65; 500 tcs do, seller July, at $8.90; 15,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅜c; 100,000 lbs do seller June at 4⅜c.

The following was the stock of barrel pork in New York on the 1st of each month for several years past:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan	57167	64993	24659	21679	39242	40773
Feb	65636	74724	30828	28775	56675	47893
March	86296	79263	46286	41200	76547	58573
April	99181	78943	54775	40900	109246	65753
May	106697	88386	52417	34283	124826	77856
June	103157	83370	50772	30009	118883	.....
July	97923	75469	44431	31899	104776	.....
Aug	88886	69600	38932	33493	94681	.....
Sept	78831	54066	36911	29066	80410	.....
Oct	62092	36052	24178	18990	66686	.....
Nov	47457	30397	12368	15575	46940	.....
Dec	44440	17836	5519	18883	36070	.....

Flour was again quiet. Good grades were in fair request, and were quoted strong, but the lower grades were scarcely so firm as yesterday, owing to reported weakness in New York. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls spring extras at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.20; 100 brls do at $7.17½; 250 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 30 brls do at $4.85; 100 brls unsound do at $3.75. Total, 905 brls. Bran was more active. Sales were 10 tons at $17.50 delivered; 10 tons do at $17.25 on track, and 20 tons at $17.00 on track.

The following shows the stocks of flour in Chicago on the first of each month for several years past:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January	58,070	64,400	59,290	58,691	72,483	32,700
February	62,482	86,905	125,930	103,660	69,286	25,043
March	87,466	97,438	100,111	93,770	59,353	24,530
April	75,026	66,075	104,836	70,810	59,479	30,710
May	32,170	40,096	94,265	56,285	63,075	21,130
June	25,714	42,593	73,061	39,255	47,983	.....
July	48,367	18,978	50,178	41,830	40,309	.....
August	10,465	11,763	29,379	51,491	31,300	.....
September	8,615	112,718	30,025	32,891	19,779	.....
October	14,922	99,877	31,297	27,939	22,520	.....
November	9,352	73,121	36,945	34,890	18,669	.....
December	49,022	71,050	82,470	48,176	28,700	.....

Wheat was less active, and nervous, though quiet, averaging ¼c per bu higher, while reported heavy in New York, with private telegrams quoting the Liverpool market as lower. These depressive influences prevented an extensive advance, but the fact that our receipts continue to be smaller than our shipments, and many operators think that there is but little more wheat to come in, though others talk of big shipments to be made to this point from several places in the country to the west of us. Impressed with the belief in short stocks, some are buying wheat, while they sell corn, expecting to bring down game by the shot from each barrel of the double gun, but little wheat is offered for sale. The sales of cash lots, to-day, were almost nothing, though by the transfer of several lots of seller May (reported as cash), the sales would seem to be larger than the average. Seller June opened at $1.38½, improved ⅛c, fell back ⅛c, advanced to $1.38⅝. Seller the month sold at $1.35½@1.36⅛, and seller July was little better than nominal above June. Other grades than No. 2 spring were entirely nominal. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No 2 spring at $1.37½; 4,000 bu do at $1.37; 10,000 bu do at $1.36½; 15,800 bu do at $1.36⅛; 16,600 bu do at $1.36; 45,000 bu do at $1.36⅛; 20,000 bu do at $1.36½; 5,000 bu do at $1.36; 30,000 bu do at $1.35¼. Total, 133,400 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and averaged about the same as yesterday, though reported lower in Liverpool, and weak in New York. There were a good many persons selling short, apparently under the impression that large receipts must result in lower prices. But prominent operators, who already hold large quantities, bought freely to-day, till near the close when New York was reported ⅛c lower than at the opening. Then they hauled off, and the market sagged. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 43c, improved to 43⅛c, and declined to 42⅞c at the close. Seller May and June sold at 43⅛c, the same as seller May. Seller June sold at 44⅛c; seller July at 44⅝@44⅞c; and seller August at 46@46⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 43⅛c; 35,000 bu do at 43½c; 45,000 bu do at 43c; 35,000 bu do at 43⅝c; 1,200 bu do, fresh receipts, at 43⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 43⅛c. 400 bu yellow at 45c; 2,800 bu rejected at 41c; 16,000 bu No. 2 at 43½c afloat; 400 bu No 2 at 44c on track; 400 bu rejected do at 42c. Total 176,200 bu.

Oats were more active at ⅛c advance, under a good speculative demand, due to reported strength in New York. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 35⅛@35⅜c, and seller June at 36⅝@36⅞c, closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 33,000 bu No. 2 at 35⅜c; 6,200 bu do at 35⅛; 1,800 bu fresh receipts (Rock Island) at 36c; 1,200 bu do at 36⅛c. Total 42,200 bu.

Rye was firm but quiet, at 75⅛c bid, and 76@77c asked for No. 2. Seller last half of this month sold at 77c.

Barley was quiet and steady at about the same prices as yesterday, the only demand being for car lots in the Central Elevator at 67@67½c. Seller the month was quoted at 55@65½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 64½c; 2,400 bu do at 77c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 800 bu do at 78c; 800 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 82c. Total, 5,000 bu.

The amount of grain loaded on vessels in this port during last winter was 81,881 bu wheat, 2,922,901 bu corn, and 219,165 bu oats. Total, 3,194,112 bu. Of this about 2,300,000 bu had left port this morning.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading markets of produce were in fair demand. Wheat was easier, corn firmer, oats steady, and provisions unchanged. Sales on the call were 500 brls mess pork at $12.70; 1,000 brls do seller the month at $12.70; 500 brls do seller June at $12.97½; 750 brls do seller July at $13.20; 500 tcs lard, at $8.65; 250 tcs do at $8.70; 250 tcs do seller July at $8.90; 20,000 bu wheat at $1.35⅞; 80,000 bu do seller June at $1.38½; 5,000 bu do seller July at $1.38⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.38½; 10,000 bu do seller the year at $1.20½; 5,000 bu corn at 43⅛c; 35,000 bu do seller June at 44⅛; 2,000 bu do seller July at 45⅝c; 20,000 bu oats seller July at 37⅜c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the m'th	$12.67½	$12.70
Mess pork, seller May	.....	12.72½
Mess pork, seller June	12.92½	12.97½
Mess pork, seller July	13.17½	13.22½
Mess pork, seller August	.....	.....
Lard, cash	.....	.....
Lard, seller May	.....	8.70
Lard, seller June	8.85	8.90
Lard, seller July	.....	8.95
Wheat, cash	1.35⅞	1.36
Wheat, seller May	.....	.....
Wheat, seller June	1.38⅜	1.38½
Wheat, July	1.38⅝	1.39
Wheat, seller the year	1.20	1.21
Corn, cash	42⅞	43
Corn, seller May	.....	.....
Corn, seller May and June	.....	43
Corn, seller June	44	44⅛
Corn, seller July	45⅜	45½
Corn, seller August	46⅛	46¼
Oats, cash	.....	35⅛
Oats, seller June	36⅝	36¾
Oats, seller July	37⅜	37½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1.

BUTTER—The butter market was fairly active as far as good to choice packed were concerned, but dull and unsettled for other descriptions. The receipts continue to increase, and a general decline is among the probabilities. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 26@28c; choice roll, 18@21c; common to fair, 13@17c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@10c.

BAGGING—Trading in this department was moderately active, and the general market remains steady and firm as previously quoted. The following are the prices current: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@23½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—To-day a large demand existed for the leading articles, and a firm feeling prevailed. Following are the quotations now ruling: Stucco, $3.25; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $41.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

GLASS—Pittsburgh window glass, first and second qualities, 80@85 per cent off.

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead 10c. Bar lead, 8@8c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4@5c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12@15c.

BROOM CORN—The market continues quiet but firm at former quotations: Common at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $80.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush $100.00@180.00.

BEANS—Sales to-day were larger than for some time past, and quotations were firmer but not quotably higher: $1.50@1.75 for common; $2.00@2.00 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was again reported quiet, and the prevalent feeling was weak. The arrivals of new cheese are steadily increasing, and further depreciation in value seems imminent. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows: New York factory, old, 15@16c; do new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 13@14c; Western factory, new, 13@14c.

COAL—Remains dull, with prices nominally unchanged. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Mineral Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $11.00@11.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—There is an active demand for this line of goods, and prices continue firm and advancing. The stocks have become much reduced, and of some descriptions the supply is not sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. The following prices are current:

Peaches, 3 lb	$2.10@2.50
Peaches, 2 lb	1.25@3.75
[illegible]	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25
Plums, green gages 2 lb	2.25
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	2.00
Quinces, 2 lb	2.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.50@2.80
Corn, 2 lb	2.00
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Oysters, 2 lb	3.10
Lobster, 2 lb	3.10
Oysters, 1 lb	2.00
Oysters, 1 lb	2.00

COOPERAGE—The demand was less active but prices were firm at the following range: Pork barrels, $2.25@2.50; lard, tierces, $2.00@2.60; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $7.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@18.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—There was a large demand and prices were more fully sustained—sales making at 12½@13c per doz.

FISH—A fairly good business was doing in this market, and the following prices were ruling in trade: No. 1 whitefish, $7.75@7.75; No. 2 do, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $[illegible]; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.30@1.40; No. 1 bay do, $1.30@1.00; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $7.75@8.00; George's cod, $8.75@7.00; Labrador herring, No. 1, $5.00@5.25; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, brl, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—A further advance in dried apples is noted, the light stock on hand and the continued activity in the consumptive and speculative demand imparting a buoyant tone to the market. Other goods in this line, though generally firmer, were without quotable advance. The general market was active. We now quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.20@3.30; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@9¾c; do Western, 9½@10½c; do Michigan, 11@11½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Trade was fair, and former rates were fully sustained. Choice apples are becoming scarce, and our outside quotation is readily obtained for small lots. Oranges and lemons are meeting with an increased demand. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.50@5.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.50; oranges, Messini, ₱ box, $5.50@6.00; do Palermo, $5.00@5.50.

GROCERIES—The increasing firmness noted for some time past in the market for refined sugars culminated to-day in an advance of ⅛c. Prices here are still lower than at the East, and present indications favor a further upward movement. Coffees were firmer. Rice, soaps, spices, and other goods in the list, were firm and unchanged. Trade was active at the following quotations:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22½@23c; good at 22@22½c; Singapore at 24@24½c; Costa Rica at 24@24½c; Maracaibo at 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7½@8c; Carolina at 9¼@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 12⅞@13½c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A, No. 2, at 11⅞@12c; B at 11⅝@11⅞c; XC, at 11½@11⅝c; C, at 11⅛@11¼c; choice brown, at 10¾@11⅛c; fair do, at 9⅞@10c; New Orleans do, at 9⅜@10c; molasses do, at 8@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 58@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@24c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@7c; standard, at 6½@7c; German mottled, at 7½@8c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, a 4½@5c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6c.

HAY—Continues in large demand, and, under an inadequate supply, prices for timothy are still advancing. Prairie is plenty, and sells freely at $11.00@12.00, on track. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: Timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@20.00; do loose pressed, $17.00@19.00; prairie, pressed, $11.00@12.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide market was without perceptible change. A liberal movement was witnessed, and full prices were being realized for all prime offerings. We repeat our list. Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers continue to report a good demand from all quarters and prices are firm, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron		6 5-10@7c
Bar iron	5	3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	5	3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 8-10 rates
Oval	6 6-10@	5 8-10 rates
Round and square	5	9-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@	7 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¾	rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@9 rates
German plow steel	10	@13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@12 rates

LEATHER—The market was active and firm at unchanged prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	80@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	26@	28
Country upper, No. 1	27@	28
Collar, ₱ ft	21@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	36@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	33@	34
Rough upper, damaged	33@	32
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	31@	33
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@	32
"B A" sole	31@	32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	85
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	$2.00@	2.40
French calf, Lemoine	2.00@	2.20
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.60@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 40 lbs	1.50@	1.80
French kip 80 to 100 lbs	1.30@	1.50

MAPLE SUGAR—Is in demand at 12@14c for mixed, and at 16@17c for pure. The supply is fair.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Following are the quotations now current. The demand was active:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 8c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 52c; braziers', over 13 lbs 43c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—The market was active, and prices for the leading articles tend upward:

Manilla rope ₱ lb	19 @	21
Sisal rope ₱ lb	17 @	18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	22 @	23
Marline ₱ lb	22½ @	25
Tarred rope ₱ lb	..... @	18
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @	5.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	7.00 @	7.50
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50 @	6.00

NAILS—Sold quite readily upon the basis of $4.75 rates: 10d. to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $9.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $[illegible].

OILS—Lard oil was firm at the advance noted yesterday. Carbon and turpentine continue easy, the former at 22½@23c, and the latter at 77c. Other descriptions were quoted steady and firm. The following are the prices current: Carbon, 22½@23c; extra winter lard oil, 83c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 68c; linseed, raw, 92c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do strictly pure, $1.15; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, [illegible]; turpentine, 77c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—An active business is doing in the market for goods coming under this head, and prices are firm for everything in the list. The following quotations are furnished:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad Colors	21.50
Rochelle ochre	3.00
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4½
In bulk	3½

POTATOES—The inquiry was large on local account at the annexed range of prices: 60@85c for good Western, and 88@90c for good, straight Ohio peachblows.

POULTRY—There was a light demand for pigeons, and for live chickens prices ruled shade easier. We now quote: Pigeons, 60@80c per dozen; live chickens, $4.25@4.75 per dozen.

SALT—Continues in good inquiry and is held firmly at unchanged prices. The stocks are small. Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—Trade was quiet, but for millet and Hungarian prices are well sustained. Following are the quotations now current: Clover at $5.00@6.25 for good to prime, and $6.00@6.50 for mammoth. Millet at $1.00@1.25, and Hungarian at $1.20@1.25. Timothy at $2.15@2.30 for fair to good; $2.50@2.55 for prime.

TEAS—Remain steady and firm as previously quoted: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@60c; good 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in steady fair request at the subjoined quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 65@68c.

WOOD—The wood market continues weak and declining. The arrivals are liberal, and at some of the yards orders were being filled at a concession of 50c per ton from our quotations, which are as follows: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $12.00@13.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Met with a meagre inquiry, yet prices were steady as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	36@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	45@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c
Dingy and poorly washed wool, 20@10c less.	

Burry and cotted wool, 5@15c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—We note the following changes in our freight tariff:

Chicago to	1st class, ₱ 100 lbs	2d class	Flour per brl, in lots of 100 brls and upward	Grain in lots, ₱ 100 lbs	Dressed meats in lots, ₱ 100 lbs	Fresh beef and dressed pork, ₱ 100 lbs
Boston	.95		$1.10			
New York	.85		1.00	50	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.80		.90	45	55	80
Washington, D. C.	.85		1.10			
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport & Bellaire	.60		.80			
Wheeling	.60		.80			
Newark, O.	.70		.90			
Cleveland	.55		.70			
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.60		.80			
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.60		.80			
Akron, O.	.60		.80			
Norfolk, Va.			1.10			
Wilmington, N. C.			1.40			
Charleston, S. C.			1.40			
Savannah, Ga.			1.40			
Petersburg & Richmond			1.20			

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,846	6,743	686
Tuesday	2,665	9,382	761
Wednesday	2,334	5,068	1,391
Total	7,806	21,193	2,838
Same time last week	6,068	25,716	3,145
Week before last	10,627	26,975	3,008

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,851	6,319	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,419	6,399	[illegible]
Wednesday			
Total	3,270	12,718	1,729

Below will be found Assistant Secretary Williams' official report of the receipts and shipments of live stock during the month of April:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.	11,3[illegible]	32,[illegible]	4,775
Illinois Central R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,347
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	23,141	54,721	5,783
Chicago & Northwestern R. R.	[illegible]	24,944	2,096
Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	3,381	25,133	1,116
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	79	352	.....
Michigan Central R. R.	31	38	473
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.	63	1	250
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.	17	325	82
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes R. R.	158	1,794	353
Driven in	95	56	.....
Total	58,393	169,149	24,771
Received in April, 1871	43,144	71,632	23,379

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C.	16,981	37,733	9,406
Michigan Central	7,198	54,633	871
Lake Shore & M. S.	25,466	52,725	6,517
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L.	63	.....	.....
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	624	.....	196
Illinois Central	683	.....	.....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	332	.....	105
Chicago & Northwestern	466	68	21
Chicago & St. Louis	512	.....	152
Total	52,474	145,151	17,228
Shipped in April, 1871	43,522	63,986	13,681

CATTLE—The market was again weak and unsettled. In addition to the two thousand stale cattle 4,697 fresh receipts were added, to-day, swelling the supply to nearly 7,000 head. There was an unusually full attendance of buyers, but in the face of the overwhelming supply, and the continued gloomy tenor of Eastern advices, there was little or no interest manifested on the part of any, and, notwithstanding the easy feeling prevalent among buyers, and the general willingness to further shade prices, trade was sluggish from the opening to the close. New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other Eastern points were represented in the list of buyers, and although individually their purchases were small, in the aggregate a fair business was transacted. But, as before stated, there was no life in trade, and the market closed as it opened, dull and unsettled. Stock steers met with some inquiry, and as the offerings of desirable grades were not very numerous, former rates were well sustained, sales making at $3.50@3.75 for light, rough thinnish lots, and at $4.00@4.25 for medium to prime. Fat, smooth poney-built steers, such as are usually sought after for the Pittsburgh market, were also salable at tolerably full prices, but for all other descriptions of stock (except perhaps calves) the reported sales would indicate a decline of fully 25c per 100 lbs, as compared with the prices current a week ago. Unless the receipts during the remaining days of the week shall materially diminish, even the relatively low prices now prevalent can scarcely be sustained. Sales were reported at $3.00@6.40 for inferior to choice. The outside figure was paid for a car load averaging 1,349 lbs.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.65
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging [illegible] lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
20	stock steers	847	$4.50
15	smooth fleshy steers	1,171	5.65
19	good steers	1,323	5.75
19	good steers	1,271	5.75
17	choice steers	1,300	6.00
20	choice steers	1,226	6.00
17	stockers	763	3.87½
11	butchers' stock	1,108	5.40
17	butchers' stock	1,258	5.20
17	light fleshy steers	1,150	5.75
15	good steers	1,287	5.15
20	fat poney steers	1,129	5.85
17	good steers	1,232	5.75
51	choice steers	1,363	6.12½
16	medium steers	1,097	5.00
15	stockers	869	4.05
16	medium steers	1,218	5.50
16	fat poney steers	969	5.00
16	fleshy steers	1,170	5.50
17	fat smooth steers	1,082	5.80
16	smooth steers	1,152	5.50
13	oxen	1,459	5.00
31	choice steers	1,334	6.25
16	choice steers	1,351	6.25
51	choice steers	1,318	6.00
16	choice smooth steers	1,298	6.25
19	good smooth steers	1,180	5.87½
19	stockers	930	4.00
14	stockers	940	3.50
24	cows	906	3.50
16	smooth fleshy steers	1,170	5.75
15	choice steers	1,409	6.10
22	fat smooth steers	1,075	5.65
16	good smooth steers	1,201	5.85
14	choice steers	1,349	6.40
33	medium steers	1,266	5.45
32	choice steers	1,335	6.00
21	choice steers	1,355	6.00

HOGS—Since Saturday the receipts have been 23,662, against 25,116 for the same period last week, and 26,276 week before last. There was a large attendance of buyers at the yards to-day, and an active demand existed, but the excessive supply weakened the market. During the forenoon yesterday's rates were well sustained, but later in the day prices rather favored buyers, though the depreciation was not sufficiently marked to warrant a change in quotations. Sales were effected at $3.75@4.00 for "tailings" and inferior mixed lots; at $4.20@4.25 for common, and at $4.30@4.40 for good to choice—chiefly at $4.25@4.35. Many remain unsold and the market closed weak with a downward look. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	283	$4.30	34	225	$4.30	79	263	$4.30
116	242	4.35	44	219	4.30	72	179	4.30
56	138	4.12½	58	231	4.40	14	200	3.80
76	199	4.25	56	248	4.25	56	213	4.30
89	211	4.30	48	221	4.25	148	218	4.30
124	265	4.35	119	196	4.25	92	226	4.35
60	184	4.25	51	211	4.35	56	245	4.30
51	242	4.30	62	305	4.35	48	281	4.30
56	218	4.30	51	267	4.35	73	208	4.30
57	206	4.30	53	277	4.35	69	199	4.30
55	226	4.30	126	220	4.35	61	197	4.25
58	232	4.30	60	214	4.25	59	249	4.30
55	208	4.25	47	215	4.30	58	209	4.25
48	205	4.25	54	214	4.30	71	157	4.25
54	208	4.30	56	219	4.30	89	226	4.25
71	189	4.25	54	196	4.30	70	195	4.30
180	225	4.30	57	250	4.25	55	260	4.32½
56	181	4.30	62	255	4.37½	137	250	4.25
57	244	4.30	51	187	4.30	52	245	4.25
126	198	4.30	71	185	4.30	110	223	4.30
63	198	4.27½	61	192	4.30	56	284	4.40
48	194	4.27½	51	220	4.30	60	228	4.30
67	217	4.30	62	220	4.30			

SHEEP—The sheep market was quiet, and prices were weak and lower. The supply was light, but the demand was small, and sales were slow at about 25c per 100 lbs decline. Some store sheep were closed out at $4.50@4.75, but most of the sales were at $6.50@7.60. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
85	88	$7.25	301	99	$7.35	27	85	$6.50
180	76	6.76	83	108	7.50	200	59	4.50
82	104	7.60						

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts	Shipm'ts
Lumber, feet m	4,697	785
Shingles, m	5,386	1,026
Lath, pieces m	180	65

CARGOES—The market for cargoes to-day was active, and prices were firmer,—a few holders, however, were obliged to effect sales at a reduction of 25c per 1,000 on piece stuff. Shingles and lath were unchanged in prices.

The following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee	$3.00 ₱ M.
Ludington	2.50 "
Pentwater	2.50 "
Muskegon	2.25 "
White Ball	2.50 "
Grand River	2.25 "

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—Wood	$3.00 ₱ cord.
Railroad Ties	10c.
Two Rivers—Lumber	2.50 ₱ M.
Ahnapee—Wood	2.75 ₱ cord.
Ahnapee—Railroad Ties	9c.
Ahnapee—Cedar Posts	4½@5½
Ahnapee—Shingles	35c ₱ M.

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr L. McDonald, from Manistee, 125 m ft joist and scantling, at $16.75; 25 m ft large long timber, at $20.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Phenix, from Manistee, 700 m A shingles, at $3.00; 160 m joist and scantling, at $16.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Milton, from White Lake, 115 m ft common mixed, at $15.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Forest, from White Lake, 145 m ft coarse mixed, at $15.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Walballa, from Kewaunee, 1,209 m A shingles, at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Ellen, from Clay Banks, 700 m A shingles, at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Kate S Howard, from Grand Haven, 86 m ft coarse mixed pine lumber, at $15.00; 18 m lath at $3.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Fanny and Fey, from Grand Haven, 73 m ft coarse mixed pine lumber, at $15.00; 6 m ft hemlock lumber at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Gem, from White Lake, 70 m ft coarse mixed pine lumber, at $14.50. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr Liberty, from White Lake, 70 m ft coarse mixed pine lumber, at $14.50. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo scow Owen, from Waukegan, 110 m ft common mixed, at $15.25; 8 m ft hemlock. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo barge C. F. Allen, from Grand Haven, 150 m ft coarse mixed, at $15.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Harmonia, from White Lake, 80 m ft common mixed, at $16.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Monitor, from White Lake, 38 m ft common mixed, at $16.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow M. Dixon, from White Lake, 75 m ft common mixed, at $16.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand was active at former quotations. The following are the quotations now current:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1¼ inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	33.00@35.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	30.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	19.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@20.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	16.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood clear, in cargo lots	27.00
Whitewood common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Prices were easy at the annexed range:

A or star shingles	$[illegible]@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 27s@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s 1d@11s 5d; white, 12s 1d@12s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, [illegible]. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—1:20 p. m.—Corn, 28s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, May 1—5:00 p. m.—Consols, 93¼. Bonds, '62, 90½; '65, 91½; '67, 93¼; 10-40s, [illegible].

PARIS, May 1—Rentes, 54f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11@11¼d; Orleans, 11¼@11½d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 27@27s 6d. Corn 28s 9d.

Lard, 41s. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 30s 6d. Short ribs, 34s 9d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,753, making supply for the week thus far, 6,150, or 564 cars, against 328 last week. The market dragged, being weaker than Tuesday. Sales 613 Illinois steers, averaging 1,132 to 1,546 lbs, $6.00@7.00; 19 Texas steers, av 1,040 lbs, $5.75; 96 Missouri steers, av 1,325 lbs, $5.40@6.10; Canada stockers, av 810 lbs, $4.75.

Sheep—Receipts 1,600, making the supply thus far 3,800, against 4,400 last week. Market dull. Sales 123 woolled Ohio sheep, 98 lbs, $9.25; 36 woolled State sheep, 103 lbs, $8.25; 45 woolled Ohio, 92 lbs, $8.25.

Hogs—Receipts 1,400, making supply thus far 14,100, against 11,500 last week. Market continues dull and overstocked. Sales 53 Ohio, 236 lbs, $4.80; 221 Illinois, 196 to 241 lbs, $4.47½@4.55; 133 Michigan, 161 lbs, $4.30; 399 Indiana, 166 to 230 lbs, $4.30@4.50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The dry goods market is dull and steady. Fancy styles and foreign dress goods are being offered at a reduction, and it is possible that this may affect the domestic goods market more or less, as it is now approaching the close of the spring season, and perishable goods must in any event be closed out. Stocks are not heavy, however, and no general decline can take place, as many styles of goods cannot be replaced at the present prices. Fancy calicoes are in moderate demand, at 11½@12c for standard makes. Heavy brown sheetings, 14½@15c; heavy brown drills, 15@15½c; paper cambrics, 13½c for plain, and 14½c for high colors; New York mills 22c, Wamsutta 20@21c, White Rock, 16½@17c, Lincoln C 15½c, and Harris No. 1 and Hope 15c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; held firmly; XX spring, $6.50@7.25. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.40; No. 2, $1.36. Oats firm; No. 2, 35½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 34½c. Rye active and higher; No. 1, 75c. Barley firm; No. 2, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.75. Lard, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; short ribs, 6½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat nominal at $1.65 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club, and at $1.63 for Chicago spring. Corn in moderate demand; sales 3 cars mixed Western at 64c, on track. Oats dull.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 1.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.50@6.90; common to good extra, $7.00@7.40; good to choice, $7.50@8.25; white wheat Western extra, $8.75@9.00; extra Ohio, $7.40@9.25; extra St. Louis, $8.00@12.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts, 3,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, delivered, $1.61; choice No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.64½; Northwestern club in store, $1.61. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn firm; receipts, 120,000 bu; Western mixed, 73@75c; yellow, 76c. Oats quiet; receipts, 14,000 bu; Western, 72@74c; Ohio, 74@76c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 13@14½c.

HOPS—Firm.

LEATHER—Quiet at 29@30c; Orinoco, 27@29c.

WOOL—Domestic quiet; foreign active and firmer; pulled, 70c; tubbed, 80c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 17@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8⅜@9c; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses firm; Cuba, 27@35c. Rice quiet, at 8@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 22½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; new mess, $13.50@13.65; prime, $11.00@11.25; prime mess, $13.25. Beef unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear, 6½c. Cut meats firm; hams, 9½@10c; shoulders, 5½@6c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9⅛c; kettle 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; new, 25@31c.

CHEESE—Dull, at 12@17c.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and held firmly at $9.00@9.50. Wheat held firmly; red, $1.99@1.97; amber, $2.00@2.05. Rye held at $1.00. Corn—demand improved; yellow, 69c; mixed Western, 68@69c. Oats firm; white, 60@62c; mixed 58c. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; pork, $14.00; smoked hams, 10@11½c; sides, 8@9c; shoulders, 5½c; sugar cured hams, 12@13c.

WHISKEY—Held at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; Western, 68c. Oats dull; Western, 55c. Rye quiet at 98c@1.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork, $14.00. Bulk, shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7c; clear rib, 7½c. Bacon, shoulders, 6½c; sides, 8½c; clear rib, 8c. Sugar-cured hams, 12@13c. Lard firm at 9½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and held firmly; sample lots No. 2 red at $1.10@2.12. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 46@47c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 43½c. Barley dull; choice Minnesota, 75c. Rye firm at 84@86c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; order lots $13.62½@13.70. Dry salt meats firm; loose shoulders, 4½c. Bacon quiet; only small order trade. Lard quiet; refined 9c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 84c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.50@4.50.

CATTLE—Lower at $3@6½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—TOBACCO—Very active, especially for substantial leaf.

COTTON—Quiet and steady.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn steady at 51c. Oats steady at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat ½c lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1.90; Amber Michigan, $1.76½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 51@51½c; low mixed, 50½; yellow, 51c; Michigan, 51c. Oats dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....May 1.

Schr Jennie, Sheboygan, 55 m brick.
Schr Newland, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Cynthia Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 44 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Sailor Boy, Frankfort, 65 cds wood.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr A. G. Mowery, Pentwater, 90 cds wood, 2 m lath.
Schr J. B. Ward, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 170 m lath.
Scow Maurice Dixon, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Stmr City of Concord, Ogdensburg, 5 pkgs butter, 1 brl flour, and sundries.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Horn's Pier, 6,000 posts.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Nimrod, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr R. B. King, Matson's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr L. Painter, South Haven, 75 m lumber.
Prop B. B. Tuttle, Cleveland, 100 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 29 pkgs fish.
Prop Sheboygan, Port Stanley, sundries.
Schr Raleigh, Two Rivers, 160 m lumber.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED.....May 1.

Bark Carrier, Oswego, 12,110 bu corn.
Schr Hubbard, Buffalo, 16,800 bu corn.
Schr John Miner, Buffalo, 20,614 bu corn.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 29,825 bu corn.
Barge E. L. Robinson, Buffalo, 25,092 bu corn.
Scow Supply, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 21 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, 354 hides, and sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 1,151 brls flour, and sundries.
Bark Two Fannies, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Schr Blue Belle, Manitowoc, 1,000 bu corn.
Schr Swallow, Buffalo, 20,270 bu corn.
Schr Melvina, Buffalo, 18,381 bu corn.
Schr J. Keiderhouse, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 21,852 bu corn.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 900 pigs lead.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 10 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr A. G. Mowery, Lincoln, 10 bu grass seed, and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 10,000 bu oats, 6,000 bu corn, 4,000 bu wheat, and sundries.
Schr D. R. Martin, Elk Rapids, 2,000 bu wheat, 2,000 bu oats, 500 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr Nimrod, Muskegon, light.
Brig Emma E. Tyson, Buffalo, 24,383 bu corn.
Brig D. L. Filer, Buffalo, 24,491 bu corn.
Brig Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 20,657 bu corn.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Buffalo, 23,146 bu corn.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Buffalo, 18,234 bu corn.
Schr Lewis Day, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Reciprocity, Pensaukee, 300 bu oats, 201 bu corn, 5 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Hans Crocker, Buffalo, 24,242 bu oats.
Schr L. Painter, South Haven, 500 bu wheat, and sundries.
Schr Norman, Little Sturgeon, 300 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Game Cock, Oswego, 11,176 bu corn.
Schr Tempest, Oswego, 13,268 bu corn.
Brig Eldorado, Buffalo, 24,453 bu corn.
Schr Geo. H. Wand, Buffalo, 26,336 bu corn.
Bark Pride of America, Kingston, 21,040 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 160 bu oats, and sundries.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, April 29:

DOWN—Prop America, Toledo to Montreal, wheat. Schr Ida Medford, Toledo to Oswego, lumber.

UP—Schrs Cortez, Surprise, H. P. Murray, Augusta, R. H. Becker. Bark S. D. Woodruff. Schrs George C. Finney, Anna Craig, Corsicana, Guiding Star, Starlight, Laura Belle. Props Scotia, Westford, Brooklyn.

WIND—North.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Charters—To Buffalo: Barge H. B. Tuttle and George P. Ely, corn, rate not named. To Goderich: Schr Louisa McDonald, corn, p. t. To Prescott: George L. Wrenn, to arrive from below, corn at 15½c. To Portland: Prop City of Fremont, corn, p. t. Total capacity, 123,000 bu of corn.

DETROIT, April 29.—Charters reported: Schooner L. L. Lamb, lumber, Toledo to Ogdensburgh at $4.00 on the rail.

BAY CITY, April 28.—Colin Campbell, steam barge, lumber to Buffalo, $2.50. Ontario, barge, to Buffalo with lumber at $4.50. The barges Catlin, Walton, and T. A. R. Braley have laid up for the present at East Saginaw, refusing to accept rates as now ruling. The supply of barges is in excess of the demand for shipments.

TOLEDO, April 28.—Charters—Schooner J. J. Jewell, to Dunkirk, corn at 5c; barge Monitor, to Erie, corn at 3½c.

Important Notice to the Masters and Owners of Vessels, and Propellers Carrying Grain on the Lakes.

The very heavy loss to vessels from short grain—amounting in some seasons to nearly $100,000—has attracted the attention of the Boards of Trade at the various lake ports. They have appointed Weighmasters to attend to weighing the cargoes of such vessels as require them to do so.

The records they have kept, have, in many cases, enabled them to trace the cause of shortage, and have the remedy applied; but, for lack of complete records, the full advantages of the system have not been obtained.

By the action of the Boards of Trade of Chicago and Buffalo since the close of navigation,—and it is expected the same arrangement will be completed at other points,—it is now made the duty of the Weighmaster at Chicago to send to the Weighmaster at Buffalo a statement of the amount and kind of grain weighed, on each vessel under his supervision, giving the date, name of vessel, and amount of grain, with the name of the elevator at which each lot is received; and it is made the duty of the Weighmaster at Buffalo, when such cargo is weighed out under his supervision, to return the original ticket, with his report of the amount delivered, giving the date and name of the elevator, and amount of shortage, if any.

The Weighmaster at each port is to keep a book of records, giving all the above details, and is to make a comparative statement showing the average shortage at any given house from which, or into which, grain is received or delivered, as often as may be required by the Committee of each Board having that matter in charge; these books to be open at all times to the inspection of those employing us. Having arrived at the point of difficulty, it will, it is believed, be remedied without any hesitation; the difficulty having been, heretofore, to locate it.

We cannot have a complete record unless all the grain-carrying vessels and propellers join in the arrangement, and employ the Weighmaster at both ends of the route. We, therefore, ask all masters and owners of grain crafts to give us their business, and to aid us in our attempts to bring the shortages within reasonable limits.

JOHN WADE,
Board of Trade Weighmaster, Chicago.
JUNIUS S. SMITH,
Board of Trade Weighmaster, Buffalo.

April 25, 1872.

Miscellaneous Items.

EN ROUTE.—There is probably not less than one hundred vessels now *en route* to the upper lakes.

THE FIRST.—The schooner Scotland was the first vessel to reach Detroit from Buffalo. She came by the Welland River, thence *via* Ports Robinson and Colborne.

VESSELS CAPSIZED.—DETROIT, Mich., May 1.—The schooner Jennie Graham capsized on Lake Huron yesterday, and Captain Graham, one sailor, and the cook were drowned. The vessel was light, and bound for Saginaw.

OFF.—A despatch received here yesterday from White Hall, stated that the schooner P. Hayden had been got off the beach and towed into White Lake.

INJURED.—The bark Lottie Wolf lost her jibboom yesterday by coming in contact with the schooner P. Hannah.

IN COMMISSION.—The schooner Wm. Jones is again in commission.

GONE.—Most of the fleet of sail vessels ready to leave have departed for their destinations to the upper lakes.—*Cleveland Herald April 30.*

IN PORT.—The propeller City of Concord arrived here yesterday from below. The propeller H. B. Tuttle, and barge Geo. H. Ely, are also here from Detroit.

FROM ESCANABA.—A correspondent writes from Escanaba under date of 24th, as follows:

"The ice is still solid in Little Bay De Noc and the present prospects are that vessels will not get into the dock here before the 1st of May. Outside of Sand Point a field of ice stretches from outside of Portage Point to Peninsula Point, but this will probably go out the first strong north wind. Green Bay is reported open between Ford River and Menominee. The weather is quite mild, the mercury yesterday reaching 40 deg. above. About 1,000 tons of ore is now coming down from the mines daily. Before the close of the week probably all ore trains will be put on the road."

MARINE NOTICE.—The attention of masters and owners of boats and vessels is called to the following sections of the law regulating the coasting trade:

1. Vessels of 20 tons and upwards must be enrolled and licensed; if under 20 tons, licensed only.

2. License for only one year must be renewed within three days after expiration, under penalty of $50.

3. New enrollment and license to be obtained on every alteration of owner, and every sale of any interest. Penalty for any neglect, forfeiture of the vessel or interest sold.

Any master or owner neglecting to comply with the above regulations will be reported at once to the United States District Attorney, to be further dealt with.

FROM LAKE HURON.—The steamer Benton arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with a full freight for Sandusky and Cleveland, and 25 passengers. The Benton fell in with no ice, and consequently made all her landings without difficulty. On Sunday she passed the Winslow with a tow of barges off Lexington; met the steamer Clinton off Port Hope, and passed schooners John Rice, Mary Hattie, Decotah, and St. Stephen, all loaded, below Pointe aux Barques. The schooner B. F. Merry was at Tawas loading for Adams' dock.—*Detroit Post, April 30.*

FOR SCAMMON HARBOR.—The Government schooner Bessie has taken on board a cargo of coal destined for the above point, and intended for the use of steamers engaged in the work on Spectacle Reef, Lake Huron. The whole party will soon set out for the above locality, when the work will be pushed forward with the least possible delay.

FOUND AN ANCHOR.—The steam barge Monitor, while weighing anchor on Saturday, brought to the surface and recovered an anchor which had been lost from some vessel. It was picked up in the same locality where the steamer J. F. Parks was burned some two years since, and it is not improbable it belonged to that vessel.

NEW VESSEL.—The J. N. Foster is the name of a new vessel which has just entered commission. The Cleveland *Herald* of Tuesday says: "She is a three-masted schooner, built at Port Huron, by Messrs. Fitzgerald & Leighton, who have gained an excellent reputation for vessel building in the past few years, and the craft under consideration will in no way detract from that reputation. The owners of this new vessel are Messrs. J. C. Hutchinson, the Foster Brothers, and Captain John Nelson, who will be in command, all of this city. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all 133 feet; breadth of beam 26 feet 2 inches; depth of hold 11 feet 8 inches; Custom House measurement 330 tons, and has a carrying capacity of 22,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo, or 18,000 bushels to Oswego. She was built with reference to the Welland Canal, if it was thought necessary or profitable to put her in the lower lake trade. Her cost when fully finished will be about $25,000. The Foster is a very substantially-built vessel in every particular, more than ordinary care being taken in regard to the three great requisites of a vessel—strength, durability, and carrying capacity; but, at the same time, due attention has been paid to minor details, and we find on board one of the best arranged cabins we have ever seen on the lakes; plenty large enough, but compact and well furnished and finished."

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the completion of the clearing, grubbing, and grading, of the Decatur & State Line Railway, from sections 99 to 123, both inclusive, will be received at the office of the Decatur & State Line Railway, in Bryan Block, La Salle-st, Chicago, until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, May 7, 1872.

Profiles of said work can be seen at the office of Snell, Taylor & Co., 388 Wabash-av., until May 1, after that at the office of the Company, Bryan Block.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be received for sections, or for the entire work.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned.

S. B. CARTER,
Chief Engineer Decatur & State Line R'y.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

Repairing County Jail at Centreville, St. Joseph County, Michigan.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Clerk of St. Joseph County, at his office in Centreville, St. Joseph County, Michigan, until 12 o'clock m., June 15, 1872, for putting in new cells and making other necessary repairs in said jail, in accordance with the plan and specifications made for that purpose.

The bidder is required to give a bond, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the Committee appointed to make such repairs, and the Committee reserve the right to reject all and every bid if, in their opinion, they deem best, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder shall give evidence, to the satisfaction of the Committee, that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy, and ability for doing the work.

The plan and specifications may be found at the office of Messrs. Brown & Brown, in Mendon, St. Joseph County, Michigan. Sealed proposals may also be left with said Brown & Brown.

HENRY BROWN,
NORMAN ROYS, } Committee.
JOHN C. JOSS,

CENTREVILLE, April 19, 1872.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:15 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:15 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. ¶ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railway.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*7:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*10:20 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	3:50 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	3:50 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:45 a m	3:50 p m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	7:10 p m
Milwaukee Express	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:30 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	9:30 a m	7:30 p m
Green Bay	9:00 p m	6:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*5:45 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	8:45 a m	8:55 p m
Momence Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:25 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 83 West Madison-st.

Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:15 p m	*9:40 a m
Night Express	‡11:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:15 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	*8:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Fast Line	‡9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Mail	*4:50 a m	*9:00 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*9:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. †Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Stations and Canal-st. Stations. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*2:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:45 a m
Freeport Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:45 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:45 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*12:00 m	*1:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:30 p m	*8:00 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Cairo Express	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Express	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Dubuque Passenger	*10:00 a m	*3:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do	*8:00 a m	*9:45 a m
do do	*12:00 m	*1:40 p m
do do	*3:00 p m	*4:45 p m
do do	*5:10 p m	*6:50 p m
do do	*6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 6:15 p m. ¶On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALEX. DRAKE,
PAPER HANGINGS & WINDOW SHADES,
178 West Madison-st.

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Thursday Morning, May 2, 1872.

THE USURPATIONS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate of the United States has, in 1872, adopted the bad precedent set in March, 1871, by adopting a resolution declaring what subjects shall, and what subjects shall not, be considered and discussed in that body. Of course this proceeding was the result of a caucus. Senators are compelled to submit to the resolution of a caucus or be pronounced faithless members of the party. When the caucus meets, Mr. Morton, who is the whipper-in in all such matters, lays down the law, and, with the other believers in the superiority of the American Civil Service, informs the body what subjects he will permit the Senate to discuss for the remainder of the session. He then selects Mr. Anthony, or some other person who will accept the duty, to offer the resolution in the Senate. It is made at once an Administration measure. Mr. Morton puts himself in the position of an English Minister, and insists that a vote against that resolution will be considered equivalent to a want of confidence in the Administration, and that, while the Administration will not resign if its measure be defeated, it will feel called upon to remove every person holding office upon the recommendation of the objecting Senators. The resolution, therefore, is always sure to pass.

If the resolution restricting business was confined in its effect to such matters as the Senate controls exclusively, there might be some apology, though a weak one, for such a proceeding. But it operates as a veto on all legislation by the House on subjects not included in the Senate resolution. It is an assumption by the Senate of a power to dictate to the representatives of the people what subjects shall be considered by Congress. It is one of those abuses of privilege by which an arrogant cabal, exercising the executive power of patronage, is able for the time to defy the popular will. It is a denial of justice. It is a refusal to hear the complaints of the people. It is an insult to popular intelligence, because it assumes that the people have not virtue enough to resent it. It, moreover, in this case, as it was a year ago, a proceeding resorted to to protect monopolies against such legislation as might relieve the labor of the country from taxation that has no precedent. The Senate, by this resolution, gives notice to the House and to the country that, except upon the few subjects named in the resolution, that body will hereafter refuse to take action. It is made a disorderly proceeding for any Senator to move to take up a bill passed by the people's representatives, unless that bill be included in Mr. Morton's caucus resolution. These assumptions of superior authority by the Senate have recently received a severe rebuke by the unanimous vote of the House, and, though this resolution cannot come officially before the latter body, the House can, by refusing to adjourn, compel the Senate to disregard this caucus mandate, by defeating the end sought by its authors.

SIX MILLIONS ANNUALLY SUNK.

If Mr. Boutwell were under the necessity, like the Financial Minister or Premier of England, France, or Prussia, of appearing in person in Congress, and explaining to that body the reasons why he now retains $102,000,000 of gold in the Treasury belonging to the Government, over and above the $28,000,000 belonging to the depositors and represented by certificates, the Secretary would find himself in the tightest place ever yet occupied by a Washington politician. A reserve of $20,000,000 would amply secure the Government against any possible necessity for buying gold to meet annual interest, when the interest amounts only to $106,000,000 a year, and is twice met by the gold revenue from duties, amounting to $200,000,000 annually. The $82,000,000 now lying idle in the Treasury would pay off a sufficient sum of the principal of the debt to stop about five and a half millions of annual interest. Now, five and a half millions a year is a heavy sum to sink without even a theory to sink it upon. Much ado as has been made about the Alabama claims, their whole amount is not equal to the cost, in loss of interest, of Mr. Boutwell's gold hoard for the period he has been in office.

If any private combination of speculators should buy up and hoard out of the market one-half the sum Mr. Boutwell keeps piled up in the Sub-Treasury vaults, it would be prosecuted criminally as a conspiracy to ruin the public credit and obstruct commerce by running up the premium on gold. Yet the hoarding of gold, beyond the amount of the reserve needed to assure the world that the Government will not be compelled to enter the market as a purchaser, has the same tendency to keep up the premium on gold, and so retard the return to specie payments, as it would if held by individuals. It lessens the available supply to purchasers of gold, and one of the serious causes of a rise in the premium is often the deficiency in the supply. Whether the existence of $80,000,000 of idle gold in the Treasury has an influence to "inspire confidence," which keeps the premium down in a greater degree than the withholding of the gold from the market tends to keep it up, is a question which may always be completely tested by the experiment of selling the gold. Experience proves that the sale of four or five millions of gold will topple the premium down, while a gradual increase of $20,000,000 in the hoard has no similar effect. The two leading financial journals of New York, the *Commercial Bulletin* and *Financial Chronicle*, assert that "It is due entirely to Mr. Boutwell's blind policy of hoarding his gold that the price to-day is 113, instead of 101 to 102."

It may now be deemed settled that Congress will adopt no legislative plan of returning to specie payments. The country will be left to "peg away" at its industries, and pay its taxes, until our enhanced credit shall cause a decline in the premium on gold. Whatever will work the premium down is a practical gain toward resumption. We believe the sale of $50,000,000 of surplus gold, as a test of the Secretary's policy, and the continued maintenance of a reserve of only about $30,000,000, would result in a permanent reduction of the premium to less than half its present figure. With a premium never rising above 4 or 5 per cent, we can readily pass into specie payments. It is impossible to estimate too seriously the loss to the country from the Secretary's policy in its operation to postpone resumption. The notion that the present pile is the beginning of a hoard with which the Secretary will some day offer to redeem the greenbacks at par, is long since exploded. Congress owes it to the country, before its adjournment, to instruct the Secretary to reduce his gold hoard to a reasonable minimum.

The Governor of New York has vetoed the act of the Legislature of that State providing a new Charter for the City of New York, and the General Assembly has sustained the veto. This is a substantial refusal to interfere with the present Government of New York City. It is not, however, to be understood that the Charter has been vetoed on that ground. The Charter was the result of the labors of a Committee of 70 persons, and in many things was crude and imperfect. It sought certain ends, reckless of the means by which they were to be obtained, and perhaps in several instances ignoring the Constitution of the State. Nevertheless, the failure to give to the City of New York a new Government is a National misfortune. The whole country was benefited by the overthrow of the corrupt Tammany dynasty, and expected that the National Metropolis would be placed under a new and efficient Government, thus breaking up the greatest centre of corruption in the land. It is hardly to be expected that the Legislature, which is of itself no improvement upon its predecessors, will take the trouble to get at another Charter. The time has gone by, and the only deliverance for the people of the city is to exercise their power at the polls at the next municipal election. Though the New York Charter has countless defects, and many cunning devices for robbing by dishonest officials, the Government may be honestly administered if officered by honest men. There is nothing in the present Charter compelling officers to be dishonest. If the people of that city will, therefore, unite to elect new and honest men, and displace the old ones, there will be a substantial relief, even though the old Charter does remain in force.

WHERE THE WAGES OF LABOR GO.

The speech of Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, upon the tariff, is receiving the highest plaudits, not only from the friends of Revenue Reform, but from those opposed to him in opinion. It is presented as a most able discussion of the protective system of legislation, and he startled the House by his array of the enormous bounties and subsidies voted by Congress under the tariff laws to a comparatively few persons in comparatively few States. The New York *Tribune* affects an astonishment that Mr. Burchard should speak of taxes levied for the benefit of individuals as "bounties," but that is the way in which the country generally now regards the thing, and Mr. Burchard but gives expression to the popular judgment.

If working men find it difficult to pay rent, purchase fuel, provide food, and get clothing for themselves and families, perhaps they will find an explanation of the fact in the following table, given by Mr. Burchard, of the proportion of an expenditure of $78 which is paid for a few articles of positive necessity, and the proportion which is paid for tax. Only such articles are selected as every man having a wife or sister must expend perhaps twice every year:

Cost of wool cloth ready-made	$12 00
Tax 53 per cent	4 16
Cost without tax	$7 84
Pair of woollen pants ready-made	$6 00
Tax 53 per cent	2 08
Cost without tax	$3.92
Knit drawers and undershirt of wool	$3 00
Tax 86 6-7 per cent	1.40
Cost without tax	$1 60
Wool hat	$3.00
Tax 61½ per cent	1 15
Cost without tax	$1 85
Vest of wool cloth	$4 00
Tax 33 per cent	1 39
Cost without tax	$2 61
Twenty yards of flannel at 60c	$12 00
Tax 65 per cent	4.74
Cost without tax	$7.27
Twenty yards unbleached domestic, 12½c	$2.50
Tax 35 per cent	65
Cost without tax	$1.85
Twenty yards calico, at 15c	$3.00
Tax 60 per cent	1.12½
Cost without tax	$1.87½
Ten yards delaines, at 25c	$2 50
Tax 65 per cent	99
Cost without tax	$1 51
One pair ten-pound all-wool blankets	$10 00
Tax 101½ per cent	4.99
Cost without tax	$5 01
Twenty yards common wool carpet	$20 00
Tax 89 per cent	9.42
Cost without tax	$10 58
Total cost	$78.00
Total tax	[illegible]
Total cost without tax	$45.92½

When it is remembered that this tax is not collected by the Government, but by mammoth corporations, purchasers will understand how much of their wages and earnings is paid for the articles purchased, and how much is paid for bounty. Were it not for this tax, $46 of wages would purchase the same amount of all these articles that can now be purchased for $78; and, when it is remembered that a like tax is collected upon all other articles of absolute use, men whose aggregate wages do not exceed annually $800 to $1,000 will understand that at least one-third of all they earn is confiscated by law and paid over, not to the Government, but to private individuals to whom Congress has voted the special bounty.

THE PROPOSED STRIKE.

The rumors which have been in circulation for some weeks past, of a contemplated general strike early in May of all laborers in this city connected with Trades-Unions, seem to have some basis of truth, and we may therefore look for such an operation some time within the present month. Fortunately, such a strike cannot materially affect the growth of the city. There is already a surplus of laborers here who do not belong to these Unions, and whose necessities for work are so pressing that they will not willingly join in any strike, and their numbers are so large that, with the aid of the police, who are already organized for action, they cannot be forced into the strikers' movement; neither is there any immediate danger that their work will be interfered with. Undoubtedly, there is some shadow of excuse for workmen in demanding good wages, as the price of rent, boarding, and general living has greatly increased, and, if workmen confined their demands to good wages, they would find sympathizers in their action. But the wages of workmen are already larger than they ever were before and larger than they are elsewhere, and the movement of the Unions is not so much to increase wages as to do two hours' less work per day, or, in other words, that the plasterer, for instance, who is now getting $5 for ten hours' work, shall hereafter have $5 for eight hours' work. Such a demand will never be acceded to by employers, and the Unions, in the present surplus of laborers, will be unwise to attempt to enforce it. Reasoning with men intent upon this purpose, however, is an ungrateful matter at best. They will, undoubtedly, persist in their demand, to which no one has any objection, as they have the abstract right to strike when they please; but any interference, on their part, with laborers who are willing to work ten hours for ten hours' wages, and do not claim pay for two idle hours, can only end disastrously to themselves. The demonstration of the Unions may occasion a little inconvenience for the time being; but it cannot result in any substantial benefit to those engaged in it, and will result in disaster to themselves if they attempt to stop those from working who are not members of their organizations.

THE CANADA PACIFIC ROAD.

We have already announced in these columns that the English Government has guaranteed a loan of £2,500,000 as a subsidy for the proposed Canada Pacific Road, contingent upon the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, which may be considered as a fair equivalent to Canada for the concession of the fisheries. The proposition to construct the road, which has received an additional impetus from this proffered subsidy, which will greatly aid the sale of lands granted by the Dominion Government, has now assumed practical shape by the introduction of a bill in the Canadian House of Commons to construct the road. The road is to be commenced not later than July, 1873, and must be completed within ten years. The proposition of the Government is, that the road shall start from Lake Nipissing, which is nearly midway between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River, and due north of Toronto, from which point to the Pacific coast the distance is about 2,700 miles. The work is to be done by a private company, who are to give bonds in the sum of $1,000,000 to insure its ability for undertaking the work. Under the provisions of the bill, the Government will have power to arrange with any one of the companies now applying for the charter, or with an amalgamation of them, and will grant to the company a subsidy of lands and money,—the land-grants to be alternate sections, twenty miles deep, and the money subvention some $30,000,000, the Government looking for its reimbursement to the sales of the alternate sections reserved by them, and the subsidy guaranteed by Great Britain. In addition to the main line, two branches are to be built, connecting with Lake Superior, and with our railroad system in Minnesota. The advice of the Toronto *Globe* is, that the Canadian road shall not, for the present, be constructed any farther than a connection with the Northern Pacific Road, the eastern terminus of which is at Duluth; but, with the present surplus of money in the Dominion Treasury, the general feeling in Canada is in favor of the complete construction of the road as fast as possible. This financial surplus, and the new dignity which Canada has received from having a voice in the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, have evidently inspired our neighbors with a strong national feeling. The material interests of the Dominion thereby have received a new impulse, and, acting upon the strength of this impulse, the schemes not only for the construction of a Pacific Road, but also for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals to the proper size for the passage of large vessels, have been originated. In the matter of funds, no obstacle stands in the way of these improvements, and, as the public feeling is also strongly in favor of their consummation, we may reasonably look for their accomplishment, and, in their accomplishment, for the still further consolidation of Canadian nationality and ultimate independence from the mother country in no very distant future.

THE NEW JAIL.

Considering the necessity for practising judicious economy in county as well as city matters, the Commissioners have done a very unwise thing in appropriating half a million dollars for the erection of a jail. Consoling as new and elegant quarters may be to those who are destined to occupy them, such an extravagant outlay can bring no consolation to those who are destined to remain outside its walls and have to foot the bills. Actual cost always exceeds estimates, and it will be found, before the jail is finished, that it will cost $800,000 or more in place of the amount appropriated. A building, in every way suitable for such purposes, can be erected for $300,000, and at the same time be made sufficiently attractive in way of ornament. The public does not look for architectural ornamentation in a jail, so much as massiveness, strength, and permanence. The conditions suggested by Commissioner Ashton are all proper and should be secured without fail; but perfect light and ventilation, safety as to fire, cleanliness, simplicity of design, economy in management, capacity for the wants of the county, and proper material can be obtained for $300,000 as well as for $500,000. The appropriation of the maximum amount contemplates external beauty and finish which are not required in a jail. The external walls are of little consequence so long as they are honest in construction, and strong enough to answer the purposes for which they are built. Commissioner Stearns' remark, that the people do not want curlecues, figure-heads, and flags on the outside, is a very sensible one. The money should be spent on the inside. It should be made a model of comfort, strength, security, and convenience, and at the same time it does not follow that the outside need be unsightly. For $300,000 it is possible to erect a handsome and suitable jail, of sufficient capacity to meet the wants of the county for a long time to come, and, when the time comes to increase its capacity, it can easily be enlarged without interfering with the harmony of its design. We hope the Commissioners will reconsider their action, and move slowly in this matter. The county, as well as the city, has got an unusually heavy load to carry, growing out of the exigencies of the fire, and it is a poor policy to spend money merely for the sake of ornament, when so much that is useful needs to be accomplished.

THE NEW YORK JUDGES.

With great labor and difficulty, requiring the almost unanimous action of the Bar of the City of New York, seconded by the indignant denunciations of the American and English press, the work of impeaching the "unjust Judges," Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn, is at last under way. The Assembly has notified the Senate that on Wednesday (yesterday) it would proceed to investigate the charges which have been heretofore passing through the hands of its Committees. In view of this, Judge Cardozo has already tendered his resignation, in the hope, doubtless, that this would satisfy the demands of justice, and screen him from expulsion. Judge Barnard seems disposed to rely on technicalities, and, rather than abate his brazen effrontery, will go to trial. The most important trial, however,—that at the bar of public opinion,—has resulted in such a complete demolition of the reputation and respectability of these men that no trial before the Legislature can redeem their influence or even deepen their infamy.

It is a remarkable feature of the Alabama claims case that, from its very inception, all that the American people have learned of it has come from England, where the Government has promptly reported progress to Parliament, and given publicity to each step in the negotiations. Our own Government, on the other hand, has been as dumb as an oyster. And now comes the news from England again, through various channels, that the indirect claims have been withdrawn, and still our Government is mute, although the subject is common talk in Congressional circles, and members are expressing belief or disbelief, according to their sources of information. Meanwhile, the Administration is too busily engaged in preparing to offset Cincinnati and get ready for Philadelphia, to shed any light upon the subject, and undoubtedly thinks that any acknowledgment at the present time that a serious blunder has been committed, and that it is compelled to withdraw to-day from its policy of yesterday, would have a damaging political effect. Could it have any worse effect than this dilly-dallying with such an important matter, or this unusual reticence on a question so important to the whole country?

All the Mormon prisoners under arrest and indictment in Utah have been discharged, and the Supreme Court of that Territory has accepted the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that its proceedings in criminal business since September, 1870, have been unconstitutional. Some of these Mormons have been under arrest for more than a year; no less than two dozen have been indicted for murder, and several are now serving out their sentences upon convictions for other offences. All these prosecutions have been instituted for the purpose of breaking up polygamy, and, like all extra judicial prosecutions, have only strengthened the institution. The attempt of the Court to make a law to cover the case and to insure convictions has resulted in a disastrous failure, and polygamy is, in the Mormon mind, stronger than ever, because of the martyrdom of the Saints who have been persecuted.

Mrs. Neiswender, who lives near Topeka, was supposed to have seduced four married men of the neighborhood. Their wives caught the offender, tarred and feathered her from head to foot, rubbed red pepper in her eyes, nose, and mouth, and left her bound for hours, until released by her young son. This horrible crime is a premonition of what may result from our folly in refusing to hang a woman. Mrs. Neiswender, having seduced the men in question, held their lives in her hand. She could kill any one of them with perfect impunity, relying on the plea of seduction, backed up by tears and insanity, to make her free. The more of them she killed, the safer she would have been. Since the law would give them no redress, the injured wives administered punishment themselves. We are far from justifying their despicable cowardice and fiendish inhumanity; but we look upon the display of such feelings as the natural result of our refusal to mete out justice to petticoated criminals.

Dr. Liebreich has proved, apparently beyond hope of refutation, that Turner was suffering from some optical disease after 1830, so that all his later pictures are somewhat distorted. Ruskin, whose soul is grieved within him at such a charge, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows: "I receive many letters just now, requesting me to take notice of the new theory respecting Turner's work, put forward by Dr. Liebreich, in his recent lecture at the Royal Institution. Will you permit me to observe in your columns, once for all, that I have no time for the contradiction of the various foolish opinions and assertions which from time to time are put forward respecting Turner and his pictures? All that is necessary for any person generally interested in the arts to know about Turner was clearly stated in 'Modern Painters' twenty years ago, and I do not mean to state it again, nor to contradict any contradiction of it. Dr. Liebreich is an ingenious and zealous scientific person. The public may derive much benefit from consulting him on the subject of spectacles—not on that of art." This is the very magnificence of egotism. Even Charles Reade must yield to John Ruskin. Dr. Liebreich's proof may be roughly summed up thus: Turner painted the same picture twice, once before and once after 1830, the date of the alleged change in his eye. The two copies are markedly unlike. The second, looked at through a glass designed to obviate the effects of Turner's alleged optical disease, becomes, however, precisely like the first. Against such proof as this, Ruskin's contemptuous fling at the theory and its author is powerless.

A Mr. Charlesworth has submitted to the Anthropological Institute in London some sharks' teeth, taken from the red crag formation near Essex, which belongs to the early part of the pliocene epoch. These fossil teeth are perforated, apparently by some artificial instrument, and in precisely the same way that the South Sea Islanders of the present day cut holes in sharks' and fishes' teeth for making necklaces, etc. Professor Owen has carefully examined the specimens and says that "The ascription of the perforations to human mechanical agency seems the most probable explanation of the facts." If this theory is true, it involves the belief of the existence of man on this globe for centuries of centuries before the time hitherto assigned by the most advanced scientific thinkers. As was to have been expected, the defenders of Genesis, feeling that they have reached the last ditch, are making a gallant fight against this new idea, so that the question is still an open one.

The whole town of Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, was captured, Monday afternoon, by five mounted ruffians, two of whom swept the streets clear of men, driving them all into the houses, while the other three entered the bank, stole everything they could lay their hands on, and then joined their accomplices, and rode triumphantly out of town. In bold relief to the amazing cowardice of the citizens in general, is the true manliness of the bank Cashier, R. A. C. Martin, who met a bloody death rather than open the safe for the scoundrels. In these days of defalcations, and embezzlements, and neglect of duty, the courage which makes a man prefer to be murdered in cold blood rather than violate the confidence reposed in him, deserves an honorable commemoration. The despatches say that the citizens are pursuing the ruffians, and will probably lynch them if they catch them. This determination to murder the murderers is on a par with the cowardice already displayed.

The organs of the Grant party are printing, with much apparent satisfaction, a shadow of an argument that runs somewhat as follows: George Washington was bitterly abused, and yet was a spotless patriot; therefore, U. S. Grant, who has also always been bitterly abused, is also a spotless patriot. This semblance of reasoning defies language and logic alike. It is a misuse of words to stigmatize as abuse the earnest, yet temperate, criticism of the Administration which the New York *Nation* and *Tribune*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE have contained. No doubt there has been much excess of feeling displayed in some journals, but the account is, at least, evenly balanced by the malignant attacks on the Liberals. The logic of this wondrous plea is worse than its language. If it proves anything, it proves that every President who has been abused has also been spotless. Even this whitewashing age must shrink from indorsing our whole Presidential array, from the first down to the last.

POLITICAL.

Congressmen-at-Large will be more numerous hereafter, since, at the next election, Missouri will send 4; Pennsylvania, 2; Indiana, 1; Arkansas, 1; Alabama, 1, and New York (probably), 1.

—The Ohio apportionment of Representatives in Congress gives the Republicans fourteen and the Democrats six districts, according to the vote of 1871. The Cleveland *Leader* says:

The plan adopted seems to be a modification of the Stanton bill previously passed by the House, which was open to grave objections on account of its intense partisanship and the sadly gerrymandered appearance which it gave to certain districts; but the Fourteenth District, comprising Wyandotte, Crawford, Richland, Ashland, and Holmes Counties, is left unchanged, and, we must still insist, is a monstrous abortion.

—The Legislature of Mississippi has devised geographical serpents and other monsters in order to secure Radical Congressmen. One of the lines runs zigzag entirely across the State, and, if measured, would stretch out, it is stated, 2,400 miles. The several districts vary in population more than 25,000 inhabitants.

—The Covington (Ky.) *Journal* very pertinently says:

A Republican who has the audacity to take ground against the Great Gift Taker does so at the risk of having his name abbreviated. The Lexington *Statesman* talks about Bob Warner, Ben Runkle, and Bill Rankin. If these gentlemen had stuck to Kramer's distinguished brother-in-law, the *Statesman* would have designated them as Judge Robert Warden, the Hon. William S. Rankin, and General B. P. Runkle.

—While Nast, in *Harper's Weekly*, continues his pictorial abuse of Carl Schurz, whom he hates worse than he ever did Tweed or Oakey Hall, George William Curtis, in the same paper, in an editorial this week, says Mr. Schurz's recent speech in New York "was another expression of that high political aspiration which is native to all thoughtful and generous minds."

—Of the Iowa delegation in Congress, Mr. McCrary resides in the new First District; Mr. Cotton in the Second; Mr. Donnan in the Third; no one in the Fourth; no one in the Fifth; Mr. Walden in the Sixth; Mr. Palmer in the Seventh; no one in the Eighth; and Mr. Orr in the Ninth. All these gentlemen are, we believe, candidates for another term. In the Fourth District, L. W. Card and H. O. Pratt are named; in the Fifth, James Wilson, of Tama, Speaker of the Legislature; and, in the Eighth, Judge McDill and Colonel W. F. Sapp, of Council Bluffs. Mr. Orr, in the Ninth District, already finds competitors in Judge Ford and ex-Lieutenant Governor Eastman.

—A correspondent of the Pilatka *Herald* suggests General John T. Sprague for Governor, and W. D. Bloxham for Lieutenant Governor, as a ticket for the Florida Reformers.

—A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* says of the Gubernatorial fight in Florida:

From all that I can see or learn, this is a square fight between Reed, as a Conservative, and Day, as a Radical, at the people's expense. "The Ring" went body and soul for Reed in the election, because they thought they could make "a cat's paw" of him; but, as soon as they found that he favored the Cincinnati wing of the party, and was beginning to be an honest man in thought and act, they went to work to "log-roll" the Legislature to secure his impeachment. Their game was to get Reed out of the way; then Day was to resign, and throw the State into the hands of Jenkins, who is President of the Senate. They did succeed in blinding the Democrats in the House, and making them vote for Reed's impeachment, but, before it was carried into the Senate, the Democrats and honest Republicans,—and, thank God! there are a few,—found out their plans and adjourned the Legislature.

PERSONAL.

Punshon will next week deliver his new lecture, "May Flower Memories," at Brooklyn.

—Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, will resign his seat in Congress.

—Carlton T. Lewis, late of the New York *Evening Post*, proposes to start a weekly in direct rivalry to the *Nation*.

—"Pooh! Who cares for Beecher!" says Fanny Fern; "I used to go to school to his sister."

—Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the assassin of Victor Noir, is so little depressed by the fact of his wife opening a millinery shop in London, that he boldly declares he looks with entire resignation upon the cruel fate which throws him upon his wife for support.

—The Rev. Mr. Paddock, of Genesee recently preached to the children a sermon which was composed of words of one syllable. It is pronounced a literary curiosity.

—Webster Whitney, Town Clerk of Winchendon, Mass., since 1832, died last week.

—John P. Brown, the lately deceased Secretary and Interpreter of the American Legation in Constantinople, was born in Ohio, and was appointed in 1836.

—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher reads to his people, last Sunday, the names of 125 who will next Sunday be taken into the Plymouth fold. May Sunday has been for many years a memorable day at Plymouth Church, and the forthcoming one is not likely to be behind in spiritual glory, though the lateness of the season may somewhat interfere with the usual floral display.

—General S. Berkley Hazletine, the Town Clerk of Bakersfield, Vt., was first chosen in 1821, and has held the office continuously to the present time—fifty-two elections.

—A New York letter-writer says that Josie Mansfield, the woman in the Fisk murder business, has all sorts of proposals made to her, and receives a dozen letters a day on an average from strangers. Last week brought her a proposition from a man in Montreal to start on a lecturing tour through Europe, he to furnish the means, etc. Same mail came a letter from St. Louis from a man who describes himself as a wealthy and influential citizen, offering her a beautiful villa near that city.

—The authorship of "All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night" has been stirred up again. This time Hugh F. Oliver claims that Thaddeus Oliver, of the Second Georgia Regiment, was the author.

—The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* says:

The remains of one of Ben. Holliday's sons passed through the city on Sunday, on the way to [illegible]. The deceased, we learn, died in [illegible]. One son remains to Ben.

—The Yale Association of St. Louis and Cincinnati have nominated men for the six vacant places in the College Corporation. The St. Louis ticket is as follows: J. E. Sheffield, New Haven; Judge A. Taft, Cincinnati; Judge Cooper, Nashville, Tenn.; Mason Young, New York; E. G. Mason, Chicago; M. D. Cobler, St. Louis. The two associations have invited the Chicago Alumni to join with them in measures calculated to obtain a fair representation of the West.

PARIS.

The Observance of Holy Week.

Relics and Miracles---Why the Bells Were Not Rung.

Longchamps---The National Assembly---The Gendarmerie.

Distinguished Visitors---Prussianizing Alsace---The Straits Tunnel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, April 1.

HOLY WEEK.

This week, as is usual and proper, has been chiefly devoted to religion. France, thinking and acting in this like most of the old nationalities,—like Rome and China, for instance,—is not much given to belief; but it holds on to the religion it has, and occasionally, on great occasions, would be hung rather than fail to practise it. The passion of the Savior, His resurrection, and Holy Week, belong to those important seasons. Many people who, during the entire year, practice Christianity in absolutely nothing, neither in form nor in spirit, fast on Good Friday and go to Mass on Easter. It is like a supreme law, a last ditch of incredulity, that they dare not overleap. They have, during the year, cheated, swindled, and robbed their neighbors, refused the least service or charity, and broken all laws, human and divine. No matter. They eat fish instead of meat on Good Friday, and sit in a church for a quarter of an hour on Sunday, looking without understanding. They are saved, satisfied, and proud of themselves. Let it rest with them and their consciences. I do not want to disturb them. It is not my business.

On account of these sentiments, and the customs which result from them, the week has been a brilliant one for religion, and all the more so since the highest classes and the *bourgeoisie*, both threatened by demagogery, are now fully united against it, and using religion as a weapon to fight it; since the mad excesses of the Commune, its irreligious ravings, and its cruelties have frightened many; and, since, the martyrs of that tempestuous time, and especially the death of the Archbishop of Paris, have given to our priests a second baptism of blood, similar to that of the first Christian martyrs. If the chief object of the leaders of the Commune had been to renew and strengthen the Church, they would, have done just what they did. Fools, cowards, and madmen,—this is the full motto of these wretches.

RELIGIOUS FERVOR.

The fastings and ceremonies of Holy Week were performed with unaccustomed fervor and enthusiasm. There was great eagerness to hear religious music at a church. The sermons of all the preachers, good or bad, were attended by great crowds, like the first performance of a play. The little tombs in each church—small chapels, adorned with flowers and lamps; which represent the tomb of the Savior—were crowded every day from early morning till late at night. But little meat was eaten on Good Friday; the butchers' shops were closed, while the fish-stalls made money. The smallest sale—a little flat fish, which has three mouthfuls of meat on each side of its thin body—brought three francs, and there were not enough to meet the demand. On Easter, every church was packed. Naves, aisles and vestibule were so full that a pin could not fall to the ground.

MIRACLES AND RELICS.

The clergy have naturally, and, from their point of view, very properly, profited by these circumstances to make as much display as they deemed advisable. Therefore, the religious ceremonies were all performed with more pomp than usual. Flowers, lights, music, incense, and sacerdotal ornaments were lavishly used. The shrines, relics, and miracles, even, were dressed up new. So at St. Genevieve, a church greatly renowned for its miracles, they showed a magnificent wax hand, a *fac-simile* of one which the mere touch of the holy relics had recently cured. Various miracles took place in many Departments, or were at least related in full from the pulpit. One of them was so well proven that a Bishop made it the object of an appeal to the faithful, in which he spoke of the Holy Virgin appearing in proper person, touching lightly her believer, and drawing her from the sepulchre, just as her Divine Son did Lazarus.

There was on this occasion a great exhibition of relics. We have not many in France; but what we do have are first-class, and so authentic. There are fragments of the true Cross, brought from Palestine by St. Louis. It is incredible how many pieces there are of this Cross. At Rome alone, I have seen enough to build a church. It is a wonderful multiplication. Then there is the Crown of Thomas, which the same St. Louis received directly from the hands of Baldwin, Emperor of Constantinople, and for which, on his return, he built the Holy Chapel,—that architectural jewel which the Communists wanted to burn, more to destroy the relic than the chapel. Ferre, and Raoul Rigault, of bloody memory, it seems, gave, one day, a positive order to throw the Crown into the fire. But their followers murmured, and the leaders kept quiet, and waited an opportunity, which they believed to have found in burning the Palace of Justice, where they killed two birds with one stone, burning the record of their crimes and the Holy Chapel with its relics. Then Notre Dame. Then all Paris. And the whole Universe, if they could.

WHY THE BELLS WERE STILL.

However, the bells were still. It is the custom during the holy days; and one which it is easy to understand. All Nature sorrows at the death of her God. The bells even must be silent. But I challenge the smartest of you to guess the popular reason for their inactivity. It is because they have gone to Rome to be re-baptized, as is the case every year. In my youth, I knew many who believed in these aerial travels of the bells. Imagine the bell of Notre Dame, for instance, flying through the air,—the rope held by the sexton, like a beetle tied to a string,—for otherwise it might lose the way, and possibly go to Mecca. What would the shade of Mohomet say on seeing this bell; and, what would the bell do before the shade of that miscreant? So it needs its beadle. The incredulous children of our day no longer believe in this journey, and say that the bells are altogether too heavy. It is certain that some of them would have some trouble in getting started, considering their weight. The great bell of Notre Dame, which is not the largest in the world, weighs 55,000 pounds, of which 36,000 belong to the bell, 18,000 to the hood, and 1,100 to the tongue. It is about a foot in thickness and eight feet in diameter.

The chief ringer of the church, a man of immense strength, can, single-handed, ring it. But it requires eight men to put it in motion, and each one of them receives forty francs, not because it is difficult, but because he risks his hearing. The vibrations are such that they are deafened for many minutes after they get through. It is one of the best sounding, if not the best, of all known bells,—the tone being a thing which can no more be predicted in advance than a mother can tell the future voice of her child. It depends on the metal, the proportions, etc. So, some years ago, they brought a magnificent-looking bell from Russia at great expense. The first time it was rung, at Notre Dame, all who were present ran away. It had a muffled sound, and they had to stop ringing it at once, or all Paris would have believed its church was suffering from some sickness.

PLANS OF THE COMMUNISTS.

During the first Republic, some of the bells, and especially the smaller ones, were melted down to make money and cannon. The impotent plagiarists of the Commune thought for a moment that they would do the same by all the bells of Paris, which they wanted to overturn like the Column Vendome. But they were deterred by the difficulties and useless expense. They preferred to steal the church-ornaments, the sacred vessels, etc., under the pretence of taking them to the mint to turn them into gold pieces. So they took the ex-votos of St. Genevieve, in order to carry them to the treasury, which they never reached. They talked so much of their disinterestedness that, as a general thing, all believed in it; and I know many of your countrymen, even holding official positions, who, when I shook my head incredulously at the story of the honesty of the Communists, protested against my suspicions. To-day, when we can see and know, there is not a church, a public office, a hotel, a house, where they put their feet, which they have not robbed in some way. A pack of bandits, coming from all countries in search of Parisian gold, a swarm of destructive locusts, have gnawed and burned all that they could get at.

LONGCHAMPS.

Longchamps, that fashionable *fete*, and the natural corollary of Holy Week, since originally it was a chapel where people went to make their devotions, has not been very brilliant this year. There were not many new fashions, and it rained. The fashionable people have not yet returned from Nice and resumed their habit of displaying themselves in the Champs Elysees. There were not many people on foot; for, though there was no snow, the gusts of March prevented the people from going out, or made them take refuge in churches and other places where it did not rain.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly has taken a recess for fifteen days, in order that those of its members who belong to the Councils General may attend them. Most of them begin on the 8th of the present month. They do not sit long generally, hardly eight days, and do but little work. Thus, at the Council of Seine et Oise, to which I belong, we expect that it will close in less than a week; though, on account of Versailles, our principal city, and the peculiar situation of the Department, touching Paris and inclosing it on all sides, we have more business than most of the Councils General of France.

Before adjourning, the Assembly elected a Standing Committee, in which the monarchical element prevails, but not so as to cause any disquiet. To close up the work on the estimates which it began so late, it has recently lengthened its sessions, cut short its discussions, and passed rapidly over many things which required examination. It was closed by a magnificent speech by Mr. Thiers, in which, addressing himself to the country rather than to the Assembly, he reassured all concerning order at home and peace abroad. With a hardly restrained indignation, the patriotic and shrewd old man branded the anti patriotic manoeuvres of those who, to hurt the Republic, are disseminating everywhere the most absurd news, fears for public quiet, pretended war-like alliances between neighboring powers, etc.; in short, all that they can invent to prove that the Republic, threatened on all sides, is impossible in France. Naturally, the monarchists, feeling themselves hit, listened to this harangue with some dissatisfaction, while it was loudly applauded by the Republicans.

In the laws relative to financial matters, passed by the Assembly, there is nothing which deserves special notice. The estimates were diminished, but very slightly, especially those for the Navy Department and the Legion of Honor. I regret the former, since it seems unwise. As for the latter, I do not care, since it is an overgrowth, and the nominations are now ridiculous and expensive. The Assembly has decided that, in the future, there should be but one nomination for twenty-two vacancies. This will do, till there is a more radical examination of the budget. How one loves to wear a bit of red ribbon! That is all right, but the State should not be compelled to pay for this private vanity. This is too much. Let a man buy the cross he wears, as he does his cravat, or women their jewels.

THE GENDARMERIE.

They voted also, at this session, the funds necessary for the *gendarmerie*, perhaps the most useful of our institutions; for, at this disturbed time, it is the basis of order, especially in the country. It consist of 30,000 gendarmes and 15,000 horses, all picked. The men are of middle age, old soldiers, married, nearly all heads of families, chosen with care, and enjoying deserved esteem, and, are for the most part, substantially magistrates. They do not shine by excessive intelligence, though many of them are well taught and are fit for good inferior judges. But there prevail in their ranks, and even in their traditional customs, very remarkable sentiments of duty, which make of this body an institution which is very respectable, and in all regards, is very much respected.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The King and Queen of Naples and Queen Christina, of Spain, have arrived here. They make neither a great display nor a great sensation. We are sick of these disdrowned monarchs. They can give neither crosses nor places. The smallest Indian Nabob who is in the habit of giving the palest of ribbons would produce more of an effect at Paris than the most celebrated ex-King who did not give any. What will you have? Each one of us has his whim in his head, and fools, they say, are those who have none. One of the chief French passions is to have some decoration at the button-hole, so that passers-by may believe that the possessor is of rather more consequence than the mass, even though he proclaims an immoderate love of equality. But the shoemakers wear the poorest shoes, and bachelors, lovers of liberty *par excellence*, fall sooner or later under the yoke of a servant or a King Charles.

PRUSSIANIZING ALSACE.

They have celebrated at Alsace, in our lost Provinces, and especially at Strasbourg, the birthday of King William. But the rain and the attitude of the people made it a perfect funeral ceremony. The Prussians can not succeed in Prussianizing Alsace. They are like the Austrians in Venetia. There is a repulsion, an instinctive hate, between the two races on both sides of the Rhine, that natural frontier of the two nations. The tranquil good-nature of the Alsatians cannot accustom itself to Prussian stiffness. Crowds of the inhabitants are getting naturalized as Frenchmen. Prussia is vainly trying to increase difficulties, oaths, punishments, and caresses. It is of no avail. There are crowds of deserters. Lands have declined one-third in value. The schools are empty. Not an Alsatian, and, least of all, an inhabitant of Metz will consent to become a Prussian. They refuse them a light for a cigar, or, if they give it, throw away, without saying a word, the cigar they lent.

NEW RAILWAY.

They are now talking of a new circular railway in Paris, between the present one and the centre of the city. But it will not be carried out, I think, though it is rational, and the best plan that has been adopted. The expense is too great. A very low estimate of the cost is two hundred million francs. It is calculated that the revenues, taking as a basis the receipts of the omnibus lines, would be three million francs annually.

A STRAITS TUNNEL.

A company has been organized to make a tunnel under the straits, from Dover to Calais. The distance is twenty-one miles, the expense unknown, and the receipts ditto. It is to be at least one hundred yards below the surface. The beds to be passed through are generally of chalk. Still, the greatest names in England are connected with this matter, which will soon be experimentally tried, which is much, if not all, in things of this kind.

EMILE CARREY.

ESMAY-ARLINGDALE.

A Romantic Marriage at the Home for the Friendless.

At noon yesterday an event of unusual interest took place at the Home for the Friendless—the marriage of Judson P. Esmay, a conductor on the Northwestern Road, to Martha Arlingdale, one of the pupils in the Industrial School.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the history of Miss Arlingdale is as follows: Her father was an officer in the Rebel army, and was killed in 1864, and her mother died shortly afterward, at Helena, Ark., leaving the child a helpless orphan. She was brought to Plainfield, Ill., by Captain James Baker, of the Union army, and for six months had a home in his family, when she was sent to the Home for the Friendless in this city. Having been taught to read and to sew, she was adopted into a family at Clinton, Iowa; but the death of her benefactor caused her to be returned to the Home. On her way hither she attracted the attention of her future husband, who placed her in the hands of Mrs. Grant and Miss Bowman, and requested permission to visit her. For two and a half years he has watched over his *protege*, only to claim her yesterday as his bride.

Mrs. Esmay is 18 years of age, *petite* in figure, and a brunette with flashing black eyes. She has been fairly educated, is amiable in temperament, and was a general favorite with the lady managers of the Home.

Mr. Esmay is 29 years old, bears a high character, and has two brothers in this city who are greatly esteemed.

A wedding based upon such romantic circumstances necessarily created a great sensation. For some time the lady Directors of the Home have been preparing for the event, and the fair bride was forced to accept an outfit at the hands of those whose hearts she had reached. The arrangements for the dress were made by Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mrs. Edward Ely, and Mrs H. M. R. Buell, and material therefor was contributed by several parties. Mrs. William C Dow decorated the reception rooms with flowers, and Mrs. Martin Andrews sent the bridal bouquet.

The ceremony took place at noon in the reading-room. Elder Boring officiating, in the presence of a large number of ladies. The bridesmaids were eighteen girls from the Industrial School. The bride wore a drab traveling dress, gloves, and veil, and a white hat trimmed with drab, and relieved by rose-colored ribbons. In her left hand was an elegant bouquet. The groom was attended by his two brothers. On the conclusion of the ceremony, Elder Boring presented a Bible, when the party repaired to the residence of the elder brother, and last evening repaired to Oak Park, to spend the honeymoon with a relative.

AMATEUR JOURNALISM.

Convention of Boy Editors in This City—Election of Officers—Letter from Hon. Horace Greeley.

The boy editors of Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, and all the principal Western cities, held a Convention at St. Caroline's Court, yesterday. There was a good attendance, thirty-three young journalists being enrolled as members.

After the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, the Convention commenced upon the regular order of business. On ballot, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Charles S. Diehl, of *Our Boys*, Chicago.
Vice President—A. W. Bagg, of *Our Yankee Land*, [illegible].
Secretary—Charles C. Hoyt, of *Our Youth*, Chicago.
Treasurer—C. W. Dearborn, of Toledo.

The *Wolverine Messenger*, of Detroit, was elected official organ of the Association.

Among the many letters received from distinguished persons, was the following from Horace Greeley:

MY FRIEND: I cannot attend your meeting, but I give you a word in amateur journalism. A journalist should love his profession. In this sense every journalist should be an amateur; but if to be an amateur were to imply an addiction to journalism as a pastime, a fancy, an elegant employment of leisure, why, then, I demur that the business is too grave, and its issues too important. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

CHARLES C. HOYT, Esq.

Other letters were received from President Grant, Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), and others, and they were duly elected honorary members of the Association.

After a dinner, which passed off very satisfactorily, the guests adjourned to the parlors, and after speeches by the newly-elected officers, the Convention adjourned to meet at Detroit, Mich., on the 11th of September, 1872.

Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 29, 1871.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The track of the road—the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota—will reach Lansing, 83 miles north of Dubuque, on the 30th inst., and the people of Lansing propose to celebrate the event next week Wednesday. Our City Council, merchants, etc., as also delegations from all intermediate points, will join in the festivities. Our train will leave Dubuque for Lansing next week Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

Our road is thoroughly ballasted. It winds along the bank of the Mississippi River, with magnificent scenery. Our equipment is first-class, and we claim to have the best road in Iowa. Our business will be tributary to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,—all Chicago.

Yours truly, J. K. GRAVES.

EXPECTED EXPENSES.

Annual Estimates Prepared by the Several City Departments.

The Board of Public Works Think They Will Require $1,442,814.

The Fire Marshal Willing to Compromise on $618,921.

Superintendent Kennedy Can Get Through the Year with $631,600.

And All of Them Will Be Satisfied with $2,752,985.

Board of Public Works.

City Comptroller Burley yesterday received from the Board of Public Works the estimates of expenses for the city during the ensuing fiscal year. The first presentation by the Board is an estimate of the amount of revenue that will have to be raised by taxation for the construction of sewers, sewerage repairs, deficiencies on former appropriations, for the sinking fund, and other purposes. For the sewerage works, the total amount for cleansing, repairing, deficiencies of last year, restoring records and maps, salaries, office expenses, and for sinking fund to provide for a total loan of $3,000,000 bonds, less $820,000 cancelled, is $180,665.42. The Chicago River improvement bonds, to provide for a sinking fund on a loan of $3,000,000 bonds, less $164,000 bonds cancelled, and to provide for a sinking fund on a total loan of $3,000,000 bonds, less $104,000 bonds canceled not levied last year, a total of $89,976.20, making a grand total of $270,641.66. As will be seen, the total amount required by the Board will be $1,442,814.70, which is apportioned to the different departments of public improvements as follows, to be paid out of the general fund:

STREET CLEANING AND REPAIRS.		
South Division		$100,000
West Division		165,000
North Division		70,000
Total		$335,000
SIDEWALKS.		
South Division—Present year	$15,000	
Overdraft on last year	4,000	
		$19,000
West Division		10,000
North Division		18,000
Temporary sidewalks in the burnt district		10,500
Total		$57,500
STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.		
For enforcement of the ordinance (special Constables)		$3,500
STREET SIGNS AND REPAIRS.		
Total amount asked		$2,000
CHICAGO HARBOR.		
General dredging and salaries		$62,000
Land damage at bridges		31,400
Total		$93,400
BRIDGES.		
Construction of bridge at Douglas place		$11,000
Construction of bridge at Diversey street		1,000
Construction of bridge at Fullerton avenue		2,000
Construction of bridge at Halsted street		19,000
Construction of bridge at State street		13,800
Construction of bridge at Harrison street		37,340
Repairs, etc.		25,039
Total		$108,879
SALARIES.		
Bridge-tenders		$38,712
TUNNELS.		
Washington street—Janitors and fuel		$2,000
Repairs		2,400
Lasalle street—Janitors and fuel		2,500
Repairs		4,000
Passenger houses		2,750
Deficiency		33,815
Total		$47,415
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
Temporary City Hall		$70,000
Repairs, gas, coal, etc.		12,100
Street sprinkling		500
Total		$82,600
LAMP POSTS.		
To repairs		$33,000
New posts		3,000
Total		$36,000
PUBLIC PARKS.		
South Division		$11,500
West Division		11,500
North Division		20,000
Total		$43,000
SALARIES.		
For one-third of the salaries of the three Commissioners		$4,000
For one-third of the salary of Secretary and Assistant of the City Engineer and Clerk, of Bookkeeper and Assistant, of one Assistant Engineer and Rodman, of Superintendent of Streets, Bridges, etc., and Clerk, of one Draughtsman, of Cashier and Fire Clerks, and Messenger		10,370
Total		$14,370
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Advertising and stationery		$4,000
Drinking fountains		1,000
Canal street viaduct		45,000
Twelfth street viaducts		26,165
Clark street viaducts		15,275
Total		$101,440
STREET IMPROVEMENTS.		
Total amount		$254,684
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.		
Total amount		$204,293
RECAPITULATION.		
Street cleaning and repairs		$335,000
Sidewalks		57,500
St eet obstructions		3,500
Signs and repairs		2,000
Harbor		62,000
Damage at bridges		31,400
Bridges		84,800
Bridge repairs		25,039
Salaries of bridge-tenders		38,712
Washington street tunnel		4,400
Lasalle street tunnel		43,015
Public buildings		82,600
Lampposts		36,000
Public parks		43,000
Salaries		14,730
Office and miscellaneous		4,000
Drinking fountains		1,000
Viaducts		96,440
Street improvements		254,684
Extraordinary expenses		204,293
Grand total		$1,442,814

Fire Department.

Chief Marshal Williams yesterday filed with the Board of Police the following estimates, which will probably be acted upon to-day, and then be sent to the Comptroller:

To the Honorable Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith the estimate of the expenses of the Fire Department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1873:

SALARIES.	
Fire Marshal, per annum	$3,500
First Assistant Marshal	1,800
Second Assistant Marshal	1,700
Third Assistant Marshal	1,600
Clerk of Fire Department	1,800
Three Fire Wardens, at $1,200 each	3,600
Twenty-six foremen, at $1,200 each	31,200
Three foremen, at $1,000 each	3,000
Seventeen engineers, at $1,200 each	20,400
Sixteen stokers, at $900 each	14,400
Eighty-eight pipemen, at $900 each	79,200
Forty-nine drivers, at $900 each	44,100
Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph	2,000
Chief Telegraph Operator	1,500
Two Assistant Operators at $1,400 each	2,800
Three Repairers at $1,200 each	3,600
Total	$216,400
REPAIRS OF APPARATUS.	
Engines, hook and ladder trucks, and hose carts	$15,000
Heaters, lanterns, stoves, and pipes	1,680
Harness and whips	1,500
House furniture	320
Coal and supply wagons, paintings, &c.	1,000
Total	$19,500
HOSE.	
12,000 feet of rubber hose, at $1.40 per foot	$16,800
Repairs of hose, hose pipes, and coupling	1,000
Total	$17,800
FUEL AND OTHER SUPPLIES.	
870 tons of soft coal, at $7.50 per ton	$6,335
96 tons of hard coal, at $10 per ton	960
Kindling wood, oil, sponges, soap, salt, and every other article under head of supplies	[illegible]
Total	$19,100
HORSES.	
Ten horses, at $250 each	$2,500
Exchange of horses	1,500
Total	$4,000
GAS.	
Gas	$3,000
HOUSE RENT.	
Rent of houses occupied by Long John, Titsworth, A. C. Coventry, John A. Huck, and Twelfth street bell tower lot	$1,800
DEFERRED PAYMENTS.	
For deferred payment on engines, hook and ladder trucks, buildings, wagon	$3,615
LONG JOHN HOUSE AND LOT.	
For purchase of lot for Long John engine and hook and ladder truck and hose elevator	$45,000
Three story double brick building, the upper floor for association hall	26,000
Contingent expenses	300
Total	$71,300
TITSWORTH HOUSE AND LOT.	
Lot for A. D. Titsworth engine	$25,000
Two story brick building	12,000
Contingent expenses	150
Total	$37,150
RICE HOUSE AND LOT.	
Lot for T. B. Rice engine	$20,000
Two story brick building	12,000
Contingent expenses	150
Total	$32,150
REHM HOUSE AND LOT.	
Building for Jacob Rehm engine on site corner of Larrabee street and North avenue	$12,000
Contingent expenses	150
Total	$12,150
GUND HOUSE AND LOT.	
Lot for Fred Gund engine and hook and ladder truck	$9,000
Two-story double brick building	18,000
Contingent expenses	300
Total	$27,300
A NEW INSTITUTION.	
Lot in vicinity of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street	$6,000
Double brick building for engine and hook and ladder	18,000
One second-class engine	4,200
One hook and ladder truck	2,000
Five horses' harness, blankets, feed, shoeing (six months)	1,305
Pay of two foremen, one engineer, and two firemen (six months)	7,200
Bedding, furniture, fuel, oil, etc.	1,225
One thousand feet of hose	1,400
Steam heater and contingent expenses	300
Total	$42,231
NEW STEAMERS.	
For one third-class engine to be placed in house on Ransom street, near Ward's Rolling Mill, together with men and outfit	$12,456
Two second-class engines, one to be placed in Frank Sherman house, No. 173 Cottage Grove avenue, the other in T. B. Brown house, No. 511 West Lake street	8,500
Two engineers and drivers (6 months)	2,100
Bedding and fuel	325
Total	$23,381
FRAME BUILDINGS, ETC.	
For alteration of Winnebago engine house to accommodate hook and ladder truck—hook and ladder truck, horses, harness, blankets, etc., pay of men and contingent expenses	$4,778
Frame building on city lot on Deering street near Archer avenue, Babcock Chemical engine, horse, hose, pay of man, etc.	$7,441
Babcock chemical engine for Tempest Hose house, chemicals, hose, etc.	2,300
Frame building at Nickersonville, on North Branch of Chicago River, Babcock engine, horse, hose, pay of man, etc.	4,444
FLOATING ENGINE FOR RIVER.	
Propeller floating fire engine, with capacity to throw five or six streams of water	$15,000
Two thousand feet of rubber hose	2,800
Pay of foreman, engineer, and four firemen (six months)	3,000
Bedding, furniture, fuel, oil, and contingent expenses	700
Total	[illegible]
FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.	
Battery supplies	[illegible]
Brackets, tools, and repairs	1,000
Thirty-five alarm boxes to replace those lost, at $150 each	[illegible]
Twenty-five additional boxes	[illegible]
Eight engine house gongs	[illegible]
Eight police dials	[illegible]
New telegraph lines	[illegible]
Central office apparatus	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
RECAPITULATION.	
Salaries	$216,400
Repairs of apparatus	19,500
New hose and repairs	17,800
Fuel and supplies	19,100
Horses, gas, rent and deferred payments	[illegible]
Long John engine lot, house, etc.	71,300
A. D. Titsworth lot, building, etc.	37,150
T. B. Rice lot, building, etc.	32,150
Jacob Rehm building, etc.	12,150
Fred Gund building, etc.	27,300
New engine house, etc. (Blue Island avenue)	42,231
New engine, etc. (Ransom street)	[illegible]
Two new second class engines, etc.	[illegible]
Altering Winnebago house, Deering street, building Babcock engines, etc.	[illegible]
Floating engine, etc.	[illegible]
Fire Alarm telegraph	[illegible]
Grand total	$618,921

Police Department.

General Superintendent of Police Kennedy, yesterday, presented his estimates for the ensuing year, which, after inspection, were sent to the Comptroller. His estimates are as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith respectfully submit the estimate of expenses of the Police Department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1873:

Three Commissioners at $3,000 each	$9,000
One Secretary Board of Police	[illegible]
One General Superintendent of Police	[illegible]
One Deputy Superintendent of Police	[illegible]
Three Captains of Police, at $2,000 each	6,000
Twenty Sergeants of Police, at $1,500 each	30,000
One Clerk of the Police Department	[illegible]
One Custodian of Stolen Property	2,000
Four hundred and twenty-five Patrolmen at $1,000 each	425,000
Seventy-five additional Patrolmen at $900 each	67,500
Gas, fuel, supplies, water and furniture for station houses	[illegible]
Special police to be used in case of any emergency, riot, election, serving criminal process, enforcement of criminal laws, alarms, telegraphing, postage, blank books, printing, stationery, and incidental expenses	10,000
For repairs of engine houses	[illegible]
Secret police, to be expended under the order of the Board of Police	[illegible]
For additional appropriation for enlarging Cottage Grove Sub-station	[illegible]
For additional appropriation for enlarging West Lake street Sub station	[illegible]
For rebuilding Huron Street Police Station	25,000
For rebuilding Larrabee and North Avenue Sub-station	[illegible]
For additional appropriation for rebuilding First Precinct station	20,000
For salary of Police Surgeon	[illegible]
Total	$631,600

Board of Health.

The Board of Health has estimated its expenses for the ensuing year as follows, unless in case of an epidemic, when a special appropriation would have to be made:

15 sanitary policemen at $1,000 each	[illegible]
4 sanitary Inspectors at $500 each	2,000
5 members of the Board at $500 each	2,500
1 sanitary Superintendent	[illegible]
1 Health Officer	[illegible]
1 Secretary	[illegible]
First Clerk	[illegible]
Assistant Clerk	[illegible]
Scavenger work	[illegible]
Removal of dead animals	[illegible]
Disinfectants	[illegible]
Vaccine virus	[illegible]
Hospital expenses	[illegible]
Printing and stationery	[illegible]
Incidentals	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Altogether.

The following is a recapitulation of the estimates of the four Departments:

Board of Public Works	$1,442,814
Fire Department	618,921
Police Department	631,600
Health Department	[illegible]
Total	$2,752,985

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly meets at Richmond, Va., the 16th.

—Railroad conductors and station-agents in Massachusetts have police powers.

—A tooth pick factory in Canton, Me., has used 400 cords of poplar this season.

—The Webster place in Marshfield, Mass., is advertised to be sold at auction for non-payment of taxes.

—An eccentric Connecticut gentleman, recently deceased, left to religious institutions [illegible], to his cook $120,000, and $5 each to his five children.

—A brakeman on the Connecticut Shore Line took his lady-love to New London, the other day, was there married in the Conductor's room, and brought his wife home on the train, doing his regular work.

—A Kentucky entomologist has kept two vigorous musquitoes under an inverted tumbler for six months without food, and they remain in a healthy condition. This clearly proves that their annoyance of mankind is entirely uncalled for, and not at all necessary to their subsistence.

—The question of where all the Smiths come from is answered. A factory in a neighboring city bears the sign, "Smith Manufacturing Company."

—The Toledo Police Commissioners have learned the ways of "Old Talcott," and have decapitated two Captains.

—Mrs. Sardan's marital experiences have not been altogether happy. Among her worst afflictions is a brother-in-law, Luther by name. This individual was arrested in Salisbury, Conn., a few days ago, for assaulting the lady; and the latter, in a burst of ingenuous frankness, swore that "she sometimes wished that Jim (her husband) had killed Lute, and then the lawyers hung him."

—The Lake Shore Railroad is now double-tracked from Cleveland to Wickliffe, and preparations have been made to push the work eastwardly as fast as possible.

—The Boston *Journal* says:

During the first fifteen weeks of the present year Boston has doubled her exports compared with the same time of 1871, especially in the grain trade. We will mention a single instance of this. The amount of grain received at this point during the week ending Tuesday (yesterday), is 341,900 bushels, and nearly 250,000 bushels of it is designed for export to Europe. Never, in the commercial history of Boston has there been such a striking demonstration of what our city may become as a leading point of export. A very large portion of this grain has been landed at the Grand Junction wharf, at East Boston.

—Buffalo Methodists propose to offer a residence in that city to one of the new Bishops of the church.

—At Springfield, Mass., during the past winter, over 700 persons were aided by the city at their own homes.

—The Buffalo *Courier* says:

Wednesday last added another terrible chapter to the volume of catastrophes at Niagara Falls, and the victims were a man, wife and child, residents of Chippewa, who were swept over the cataract and into eternity. It seems that about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day mentioned, the party started in a small boat from Chippewa to LaSalle for the purpose of attending a funeral; and with the immense bodies of ice in view the undertaking must have seemed a most perilous one. When fairly out in the current the frail craft was caught by a heavy floe, and, before she could be extricated, was carried over the falls.

—A lonely old woman who died, last week, in Albany, N.Y., had hoarded up some $5,000 in coin, which was found hidden about the miserable premises. Her only son, who ran away forty years ago and had not since seen his mother, turned up just in the nick of time to find her dead on the floor and to gather up the coins.

—Tom Scott's Southern Railway Security Company has taken the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, bought in, the other day, at bankrupt sale, by the State of Alabama.

—W. T. Brigham, a prominent member of the Boston School Committee, has been in the habit of inviting to his rooms the youth of the Latin School, and even young men from Harvard University, to advise them upon the proper development of their physical powers, and it is charged that he has performed on a large number the Jewish rite of circumcision.

—The disaster to the Boston Jubilee Coliseum has made necessary a change of plan, and instead of the arched roof, which would give a clear and unobstructed view throughout the interior, the general form and construction of the building used in 1869 will be adopted. It is a somewhat singular fact that as soon as the gale had levelled the Coliseum, it subsided, as did the gale in September, 1869, after damaging the first Jubilee building.

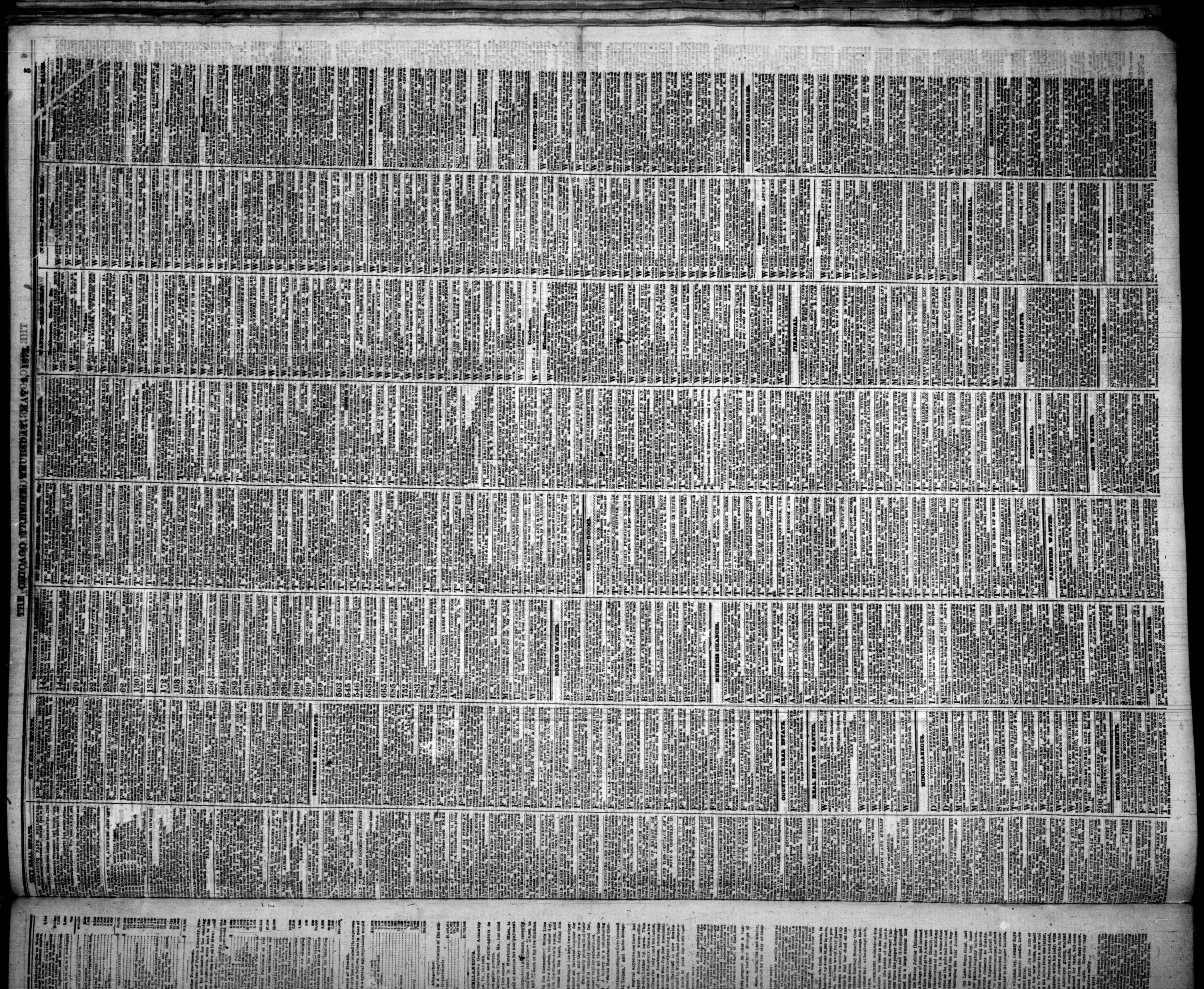
—A locomotive of the Lake Shore Road, last Saturday, picked up an able-bodied hog, near Tremont, Ohio, and the animal slightly injured, and with feet firmly fixed to avoid being thrown off, was carried the entire distance to Toledo. The question as to what disposition should be made of the "stock" so unceremoniously added to the Company's capital was decided by returning the adventurous porker to its former haunts, during the afternoon.

—About one million whitefish fry, twenty days old and about the size of a cambric needle, have been emptied into Detroit River.

—Good for the Vermont girl. On the 11th of April Rufus Kinley and his new bride, on their way from her old home in Fletcher to a new one in Lowell, when nearly six miles from the latter, in Eden, left their team. Procuring a hand sled, he drew along their luggage, while his lady, with a perseverance sufficient to awaken pride in the breast of any young American groom, walked over the drifts of snow nearly two miles. Then another team was harnessed for them, but soon unharnessed and shovelled from the deep snow, and they put up for the night. Next day they arrived at their new quarters safely.

—The Mobile *Register* says:

At the Battle House is a fine, large cat, which seemingly takes great pleasure in bringing into the dining-room captive mice, and tormenting them for the benefit of the boarders. Yesterday a gentleman, while eating his dinner, appeared very much interested in the movements of the cat, which would alternately hold in his paws a squirming mouse, then let it go, only to bring it to a sudden pause. During one of these playful tricks the mouse darted under the table, and succeeded in evading its tormentor by running up the pantaloons of the gentleman, who, all unconscious of the fact, continued to eat his dinner. Afterwards, when in his room, he suddenly felt something creeping over him, and, hastily getting out of these unmentionables, discovered the mouse, which had been snugly ensconced in the lining all the time.



CHICAGO TRIBUNE

POLITICAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

friends of Judge Davis continue confident, and report Virginia and part of the Iowa delegation added to his support. This evening Pennsylvania is reported to be ready to go solid for Davis, after casting a complimentary vote for Curtin, with the hope that the ticket would be Davis and Curtin. It is the opinion of Ben Perley Poore and others that Davis is still the strongest candidate. On the other hand, the Ohio and New England supporters of Adams have been hard at work, and in a meeting of the delegation of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin it was voted to support Adams solidly, and, with the Indiana vote, Adams would be nominated on an early ballot. But up to this hour, the vote of that State stands divided for President, but is solid for Julian for Vice President. Then the result is that Adams, Davis, and Greeley remain prominently before the Convention, with nearly equal strength, and that Trumbull, Palmer, Gratz Brown, Chase, Fenton, and other candidates are virtually out of the way.

LETTER FROM JUDGE CHASE.

Hon. Flamen Ball publishes the following letter, privately addressed to him, by Chief Justice Chase:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1872.

My Dear Ball: I was delighted to receive your letter, and to have your assurance that you are well again. My convictions are the same as yours, that sickness, rightly improved, is among the greatest blessings our Heavenly Father vouchsafes to us. It results from sin, and stimulates to duty. I gratefully thank God for sickness. My views as to the proposed Cincinnati Convention, which you ask for, are not very clear. My opinion is, that they ought to indicate their preferences, at least, perhaps, to nominate. They should act so as to insure Democratic co-operation. You ask whether I would, under any circumstances, accept a nomination. I answer that I should not decline; but I do not seek it. If the nomination is thought, by those entitled to judge, the best means of uniting the friends of reform and amnesty, whether Republicans or Democrats, I shall have no right to decline it. If not, I do not want it.

Faithfully, your friend, S. P. CHASE.

To Flamen Ball, Esq., Cincinnati.

The following letter from Chief Justice Chase will be published to-morrow:

WASHINGTON, April 29.

MY DEAR SIR: My name, if we may judge from the newspapers, will not be much considered at Cincinnati, and I am quite content, and none the less grateful to the friends who think it should be. As you know, I have not sought or desired the nomination. If it were judged the best means of uniting the greatest number of those opposed to the Administration on principle, it would, doubtless, be my duty to accept it. If any other name be preferred I shall be entirely satisfied. What is essential with me is, that what has been gained for freedom shall be secured beyond peradventure, that the currency be placed on a sound basis, that a real reform be accomplished in taxation, internal and external, and perfect reconstruction of the sections and citizens. Your Parkersburg platform, as I remember it, embodies these views substantially, and I hope none contrary to it will be adopted.

(Signed) Yours truly, S. P. CHASE.

THE OHIO DELEGATION.

The Ohio representation to-day elected the following delegates to cast votes in the Liberal Republican Convention: At large, Stanley Matthews, Cincinnati; Jacob Brinkerhoff, Mansfield; John W. Sohr, Butler County; Judge R. P. Spaulding.

First Congressional District, H. L. Burnett, George Hoadley; Second, D. T. Wright, J. R. Chandler; Third, J. C. Campbell, Watt McMurby; Fourth, E. A. Parrott, G. T. Morris; Fifth, Henry Newbegin, P. Read; Sixth, W. B. Sloan, Frank J. Scott; Seventh, David Thomas, Dr. W. R. Smith; Eighth, N. H. Frey, Charles N. Bruno; Ninth, T. E. Powell, E. Peters; Tenth, W. E. Myers, H. P. Gage; Eleventh, John Wilhelm, D. Alisher; Twelfth, Henry Miller, P. D. Ewing; Thirteenth, J. F. Esgrock, John A. Wilkins; Fourteenth, R. Brinkerhoff, David Ayres; Fifteenth, John D. Paxton, C. Wincester; Sixteenth, Dr. A. Higley, Colonel W. C. Carman; Seventeenth, James Beaton, Frank L. Baldwin; Eighteenth, R. J. Winters, H. G. Canfield; Nineteenth, General J. S. Casement, Seth Marshall; Twentieth, A. Thieme, J. H. Rhodes.

R. P. Spalding, of Cleveland, was selected for Vice President from Ohio.

Members of the State Central Committee—First District, Wm. Renan; Second, vacant; Third, W. V. Peck; Fourth, C. W. Bauman; Fifth, Henry Newbeim; Sixth, W. B. Sloan; Seventh, E. P. Evans; Eighth, John A. Littler; Ninth, vacant; Tenth, O. Follett; Eleventh, David McFarland; Twelfth, John G. Dasher; Thirteenth, John A. Wilkins; Fourteenth, R. Brinkerhoff; Fifteenth, John C. Paver; Sixteenth, A. W. Cook; Seventeenth, J. G. Brooks; Eighteenth, R. J. Winters; Nineteenth, J. S. Casement; Twentieth, A. Guidnow.

WISCONSIN DELEGATION.

Wisconsin elected the following delegates: At large: Wm. H. Doe, Samuel Faird, C. J. Palmer, James H. Kelly.

First District, D. F. Wicks, Dr. G. Von Zossmitch; Second District, General W. W. Tredway; Dr. A. Ratsday; Third District, Dr. R. S. Gedair, J. H. Sorteo; Fourth District, D. H. Johnson, Samuel Riedakoff; Fifth District, A. Scott Sloan, Albert Phalon; Sixth District, Samuel Lawrence, Wm. Kietsch; Seventh District, G. M. Woodward, John Ulrich; Eighth District, Dr. J. Green, Henry Hall.

Hon. A. Scott Sloan was chosen Chairman of the delegation. A State Executive Committee was appointed, with E. A. Tenny as Chairman. The delegation embraces about eighty persons. Among the delegates is C. J. Palmer, of Milwaukee.

MINNESOTA DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the Minnesota delegates:

Judge Aaron Goodrich, W. W. Mayo, Samuel Mayal, G. Williams, Theodore Wilson, J. D. Hubbell, John H. Davidson, M. S. Wilkinson, Theodore Hietscher. W. L. Agnes was elected delegate, but declined on account of ill health. Judge Goodrich, Vice President of the Convention; S. Mayal, Committee on Permanent Organization; Theodore Wilson, National Executive Committee; Hon. J. Wilkinson will cast the vote of the delegation which stood to-day, Trumbull, 9; Davis, 1.

MISSOURI DELEGATES.

At large—Carl Schurz, George W. Anderson, William Grosvenor, Charles P. Johnson, Joseph Pulitzer, John F. Busch, William E. Gilmore, W. B. Kearne, L. Benecke, J. F. Asper, T. F. Hughes, John McNeal. First District, Joseph Forbes, J. P. Colcord; Second District, E. W. Pitman, Cass P. Meyer; Third District, J. H. Chase, E. S. Foster; Fourth District, H. F. Jones, A. L. Thomas; Fifth District, [illegible] Bowder, F. W Loewig; Sixth District, J. N. [illegible], L. C. Slavens; Seventh District, John H. D. Strong, Samuel Gunn; Eighth District, B. P. Vrooman, Thomas P. Seffries; Ninth District, F. R. Minnch, Charles Dandt. Vice President, L. E. Forbes. Committee on Organization, Joel F. Asper; Credentials, James S. Burns, Platform, Carl Schurz, Wm. M. Grosvenor. Secretary of Delegation, Enos Clarke; Chairman, Jno. McNeil.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Chairman, David R. Goodloe; Secretary, Stephen C. Johnston; Committee on Organization, William S. Mason; Platform, Lewis Haines, H. J. Menninger, Hinton R. Helper, John Thompson, Simon B. Vum, Dorsey Battle. The delegation will stand, it is said, on the first vote: Adams, 8; Greeley, 1; Davis, 1. Second ballot: Adams, 8; Davis, 1. Nine additional delegates from this State are expected.

NEBRASKA DELEGATION.

A meeting of the Nebraska delegation was held this morning. John McCormick was elected Chairman; W. P. Roberts, Secretary. The delegates are John McCormack, Theodore Banmer, Lincoln; Dr. F. Renner, of Lincoln; Henry Wiss, of Blair; John McCartay, W. P. Roberts, Nebraska City; State Central Committee, Judge Mason, O. W. Weston, Dr. Theo Banmer; Hon. T. W. Tipton recommended for the National Executive Committee. Vice President, J. McCormick; Secretary of the Convention; Theo. Renner; Permanent Organization, Dr. F. Renner; Platform, W. P. Roberts; an informal ballot showed—Trumbull, 4; Brown, 1; Greeley, 1.

INDIANA STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Indiana chose a State Executive Committee as follows: First District, G. M. Allen; Second District, Frank Forester; Third District, John S. Wilson; Fourth District, Isaac Kinley; Fifth District, Geo. B. Blakey; Sixth District, J. F. Pitman; Seventh District, R. P. Davidson; Eighth District, T. W. Stilwell; Ninth District, W. B. Kune; Tenth District, Charles L. Murray; Eleventh District, W. W. Higgins.

THE VERMONT DELEGATION

consist of John Loudon, Major J. A. Silsbury, William G. Henits, J. P. Ladd, James Cement, J. B. Hollister, Chairman of the delegation, Brockwood Barrett, Secretary; James Bullon. It is claimed that the delegation will be for Greeley on the first ballot, and Adams on the second.

MICHIGAN DELEGATION.

Chairman, C. W. Wisner; Secretary, D. C. Deerie. Delegates Fred. A. Carlisle, Aug. Marbaneer, Otto Stark, H. C. Hill, D. W. Chapman, C. W. Derling, W. Mansfield, A. F. Clark, B. Farkenbourg, D. C. Cortell, August Longman, J. W. Fierce, G. N. Perry, Charles T. Bremon, Letch Blacon, Peter Kragman, D. Jeffers, S. H. Smither. Claimed for Adams first, Trumbull second.

KENTUCKY.

At a meeting this morning Cassius M. Clay was recommended for Chairman of the Convention. Committee on Permanent Organization, Colonel Campbell; Credentials and Platform, Colonel Brown; Vice President, Lenn T. Moore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The delegates to the Convention are: Edward Atkinson, Boston; George E. Parke, Milford; John S. Fatlow, Boston; W. F. Bartlett, Pittsfield; W. A. Bird, East Walpole; W. Endicott, Jr., Boston; James Edwin Spear, Northampton; D. Manning, Worcester; G. H. Foss, Boston; A. H. Stebbins, Boston; Gamaliel Bradford, Needham; Charles Davis, Plymouth; Horace Richardson, Boston; H. S. Thayer, Braintree.

TENNESSEE DELEGATES.

The Tennessee delegates to the Convention are Hon. Thomas F. Fowler, Colonel R. K. Byrd, Julius C. Wilcox, Hon. Asa Faulkner, Jno. N. Sperry, W. J. Kelly, Edward H. East, Colonel J. M. Hewitt, J. W. Purviance, Colonel Gilbert Moyers, Frank Stieber, John Fisher, Ferdinand Koch, James Chamberlin, M. G. Tanneau, Jno. Kuhn, Colonel J. W. Paramore, W. Pennington, Harvey Campbell, John Duttineer; Chairman of delegation, Hon. Edward H. East. The delegation appear not to have a strong tendency, but what it has is towards Adams.

THE FRENCH SPEAKING DELEGATES

of all the States held a meeting this morning, and adopted resolutions to the effect that the time had come when all liberal and progressive citizens should unite, without regard to political opinions, and declaring in favor of the organization of all good citizens to secure fraternal feeling.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonel Henry W. Gray, of the Fourth Senatorial District of Philadelphia, has arrived, and joined the Pennsylvania delegation. He is active in urging Curtin for the Presidency.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana Delegates to the Convention are: First District, Charles Pathoff, William Vigers; Second District, J. M. Gitchammer, W. B. Barrett; Third District, N. Underwood, Charles Balstead; Fourth District, Chas. A. Bell, W. B. Phillips; Fifth District, D. C. Morgan, H. Harmers. Delegates at Large, Jacob Hassinger, Louis Schwartz, J. H. Brangham, L. T. Lelassige. Governor Warmoth is authority for saying the delegation is for Greeley.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina delegation are: S. A. Pierce, Dr. E. Wheeler, W. K. Greenfield, S. C. Merritt, Nicholas Shelton, R. E. Direr, R. Halloway, George Shrewsberry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Iowa delegation the first choice is Trumbull, though Greeley has friends.

Florida has four delegates, James B. Drew, Chairman, H. H. Hoeg, H. H. Hicks, A. W. Dacosta. Dakota is represented by George H. Trooper of Yankton. Davis is the first choice, and Trumbull second. Dr. Evarts is here from Montana. The District of Columbia has one delegate, said to be for Davis first, and Trumbull second.

State of Political Feeling in New York City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The drift of telegrams from Cincinnati to-day, to the effect that Judge Davis is not likely to be nominated, is received here with the heartiest satisfaction. The manner in which his name has been pushed has excited in New York nothing short of disgust, for he is not regarded as a man of national standing, and it is admitted that he cannot command 50,000 Republican votes in all the States combined east of the Alleghenies. The notes made by his adherents at Cincinnati, and their disposition to huckster, have made good capital here for the Administration papers. The *Times*, to-day, says Davis has a boisterous outside crowd demonstrating for him at Cincinnati in a way to delight Reformers who are concerned for the independence and integrity of the Judiciary. As telegraphed before, Adams is by far the most popular candidate here. According to public sentiment, as expressed in this city, the best possible combination is Adams and Trumbull; then Adams and Brown, or Adams and Cox. If Adams cannot be nominated, then Trumbull for President is hoped, for Greeley is not regarded with warmth, and the remaining candidates are only spoken of to be condemned as out of the question. The *Tribune* has little to say editorially of the Convention, except to reiterate that if the Cincinnati platform contains a plank hostile to Protection the *Tribune* will be constrained to oppose its nominations. The *Herald* makes another demi-assault on Grant this morning, warning him that to be re-elected it will be necessary for him to execute a brilliant flank movement, and fight one of the fiercest political battles on record. It admonishes him to begin at once, by dismissing Fish from the Cabinet. The *Post* kicks up its heels for Free Trade, and would not be sorry, apparently, to have the Convention disrupted by assuming an uncompromising attitude against Protection. Among the masses the Tariff plank is not discussed at all, and is apparently regarded with indifference, as compared with the necessity of reforming American politics.

REUNION AND REFORM CONVENTION.

Nine States Represented—Address by Hon. W. W. McCall, of Florida.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The Reunion and Reform Convention assembled at 20 minutes after 2 o'clock, Judge Stallo in the Chair. The number in attendance was about the same as in the forenoon.

A call of States was made, revealing the fact that thus far only nine States are represented in this Convention. The following Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed: Florida, W. W. McCall; Illinois, Charles Fides; Indiana, H. E. Wagner; Kansas, John Darr; Kentucky, Robert D. Warden; Missouri, H. J. Spunhorst; Ohio, Durbin Ward; Tennessee, Frank Reed; New York, E. Kittredge.

Hon. W. W. McCall, of Florida, was then invited to address the Convention, having suggested that he wanted to speak when his credentials were read. He proceeded to review at great length the condition of things in the South under carpet-bag rule; declaring that the reign of bribery, corruption, and burdensome taxation had well-nigh prostrated the country. What was needed to restore prosperity was complete amnesty and political equality, whereby the people of the South would be enabled to conduct their own affairs, and by encouraging Northern capital and enterprise to come to the South put the people upon their feet once more. Their hopes of this were based upon the success of the Liberal movement.

A delegate moved that representatives from the various States hand to the Secretary the names of the gentlemen authorized to act for the delegation.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted.

Calls were made for Mr. Reed, of Tennessee, who, it was stated, had been a private soldier in the Confederate army, and Reed expressed great interest in the success of this movement, not to defeat Grant, but because he recognized that movement as the only thing which could restore fraternal feeling and loyalty to the South, without which its people could never know real material prosperity and success. He had been heart and soul in the movement, believing it to be the only thing which could save his people.

A delegate moved that the Convention had a decided choice for candidate for the Presidency without naming him. He was not prepared to indorse the nominee of another Convention, whoever he might be.

Another delegate said that the proposition was absurd. At the proper time the choice of this Convention would be made known.

The Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

North Carolina.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 1.—Large delegations to the Democratic State Convention have already arrived. Hon. Samuel F. Carey, of Ohio, made a speech, yesterday, indorsing the Democratic party, and declaring his willingness to co-operate in any measure the result of which will be defeat Grant.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 1.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and organized. It was the largest representative body ever assembled in the State. More than one thousand delegates were present, representing eighty-eight of the ninety-two counties. Hon. A. S. Merriman was nominated for Governor.

Vermont.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., May 1.—The State Republican Convention to choose delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, was held at this place to-day. Hon. Fred. V. Billings, of Woodstock, presided. On taking the chair he made an able speech. Resolutions reaffirming the Republican doctrine, and declaring Grant and Colfax to be the first choice of the State for President and Vice President, were passed.

John Gregory Smith, Horace Fairbanks, Benjamin H. Steele, and George W. Grandly were chosen delegates at large to Philadelphia.

MICHIGAN.

Lottery Drawing—Schooner Capsized.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 1.—The drawing of the Detroit *Commercial Advertiser* took place at the Opera House, this afternoon, before an immense crowd. Tickets to the number of 25,000 were sold, and the drawing was managed by a committee of subscribers. The three chief prizes were drawn last, as follows: $2,000 in cash, Ira Rusch, Finlay; $1,000, D. D. Jennings, North Lansing; $500, J. W. French, of circus notoriety.

The citizens' meeting, this morning, to vote on the question of purchasing a park site in Hamtramck for this city, called together about 5,000 people. The crowd was very noisy and turbulent, but no actual disorder occurred. Mayor Moffatt was made Chairman, and the gathering was directed to divide itself off into affirmative and negative bodies. They were so nearly balanced in strength that the Mayor refused to decide as to which had the preponderance, and, as no count was possible, the meeting adjourned without any decision being reached.

A special despatch from Port Huron, to-day, says the schooner Jennie Graham was struck by a squall, when off Stevens' Landing, and was capsized at 4 p. m. yesterday. Captain Graham, the cook, and one man were drowned; the rest of the crew saved themselves by clinging to the bottom of the vessel. She was light, and bound to Saginaw.

IOWA.

Probably Fatal Accident—Murderer Sent to the Penitentiary for Life.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, May 1.—Mr. Meredith, the well known cattle-dealer of Western Iowa, left this place for Chicago, with several car-loads of cattle, on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, on yesterday afternoon. This morning he was found lying beside the railroad track, between Brooklyn and Marengo, in an insensible condition, his shoulder-blade broken, and otherwise seriously injured. It is supposed that he walked off of the platform of the caboose. He was taken to Brooklyn, where he still lays in an insensible condition.

Stanley, the murderer of Patterson, who was under sentence to be hung April 12, was yesterday lodged in the State's Prison at Fort Madison for life, by reason of commutation of his sentence.

Impeachment Cases.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Judiciary Committee have reported the case of Judge Cardozo, recommending his impeachment for corrupt conduct, high crimes and misdemeanors. The Committee will report this evening in the case of Judge Barnard. Attempts were made to present to the House the resignation of Judge Cardozo, but it was ruled out of order.

It is stated that Judge Cardozo has tendered his resignation, in anticipation of an unfavorable report from the Judiciary Committee. The *Times* calls on the Legislature not to permit his resignation to save him from impeachment.

LANSING, Mich., May 1.—Nearly all the absentees have arrived. A motion to dismiss the charges against Edmunds was denied, by a vote of 22 to 2. The respondent's answer was then submitted. It is very long, and substantially a general denial. The managers will file a replication.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 1.—The Senate, to-day, resolved to proceed as a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Harrison Reed, on Thursday, the 2d inst.

In the Assembly, a resolution that the Board of Managers be urged to take immediate steps to make preparations to proceed with the trial of Harrison Reed was defeated, 15 to 17.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee, to-night, reported resolutions of impeachment against George G. Barnard.

An Important Decision.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Court of Appeals, to-day, overruled the action of the Supreme Court, general term, in the case of the Bank of Kentucky against Varnum. The decision is in favor of defendants. The Court affirms the usage of notaries in the City of New York of presenting foreign bills of exchange by their clerks, and protesting them under their own certificates. The Court is understood to have held that the law of 1857, which abolished the days of grace on bills drawn for a number of days specified on their face, does not apply to bills drawn for a number of months or a year, but only to those drawn payable in days, the number of which is apparent on the face, without the necessity of reckoning.

The South Carolina Ku-Klux Cases.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1.—In the United States Court, to-day, the jury found Rosers Higgings guilty of conspiracy, and not guilty of murder. Fourteen prisoners, who had pleaded guilty of conspiracy, were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from two to ten years, and to pay fines ranging from $100 to $500.

To-morrow will be the last day of the trials.

The *News* this morning, in noticing the effect of the recent Ku-Klux arrests, says that in the small County of Laurens alone, 800 plows by actual count lie idle, and the cultivation of 10,000 acres is lost.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 1—1 a. m.—A rising barometer westerly, northerly winds and clear weather will prevail very generally by Tuesday morning from the lakes to the Gulf coast, and South and Middle Atlantic States, and extend over the latter during the morning, and over New England by or on Thursday evening. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

Attempted Safe Robbery.

BUFFALO, May 1.—A daring attempt was made this morning by a gang of burglars to blow open the safe of the Erie freight house, in which were several thousand dollars of currency deposited. The burglars entered the building and gagged the private watchman. They were in the act of blowing open the safe when captured by the police, but made good their escape.

WASHINGTON.

Speeches in the House on the Pending Tariff Bill.

Final Passage and Approval of the Tea and Coffee Bill.

Authentic Statement Concerning Our Relations with Spain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DAHLGREN CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—Senator Stockton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, this morning, a bill sending the claim of Mrs. Dahlgren, widow of the late Admiral, for compensation for the use by the Government of the inventions of her husband, to the Court of Claims.

THE TEA AND COFFEE BILL.

The tea and coffee question is definitely settled at last, the House having concurred, to-day, in the Senate amendments to the bill which passed the House last winter. The amendments provide that the bill shall take effect on July 1, and makes all tea and coffee in bond at that date free of duty. Mr. Dawes moved to take the bill up immediately after the reading of the Journal. It required unanimous consent to do this, but the opposition had been so thoroughly beaten before, that not a man among them had the spirit to interpose an objection. There were feeble attempts made, subsequently, to get the yeas and nays on concurring in each of the amendments, but they were both failures. The only members who voted against the amendments, when the question was taken, by tellers, were Freeman Clarke, J. A. Smith, Bolles, Farnsworth, Brooks (of N. Y.), Beveridge, Burchard, Stevenson, Cotton, and Merrick. The whole affair, which resulted in the most important action Congress is likely to take upon the tariff question this session, occupied less than a half hour's time. There are various opinions expressed as to the probable effect of this action upon the general tariff legislation of the session. Some members believe that no other reductions will be made, and that Congress can afford to go to the country with the reduction of $16,000,000 which the bill effects. Others, including the Protectionist members of the Ways and Means Committee, say that it will greatly help them in opposing the trenchant reductions which are made in the bill reported by the majority of the Committee. They predict that the measure which will finally get through both Houses will not differ widely from the Senate bill, which the House recently rejected, because passed in violation of what the House conceived to be its constitutional right, to originate Revenue bills. That bill, it will be remembered, made a uniform reduction of 10 per cent in the present duties on cotton and woollen fabrics, metals, and other articles, or about one-half the reduction proposed in the Ways and Means bill. On the other hand, the friends of the Ways and Means bill, or more properly the Burchard-Finkelnburg bill, say they are not at all embarrassed by the placing of tea and coffee on the free list. Their bill proposed to reduce the duties on these articles so as to take $5,000,000 from the revenue, and making them entirely free takes $11,000,000 more off. The total reduction effected by their bill reach only $31,000,000. They hold that there are no objections to adding the $11,000,000, and making the reduction $42,000,000, and in support of this assertion they quote Mr. Dawes as saying that the Treasury could stand $50,000,000 reduction, and Kelley as fixing the proper figure at $75,000,000. They argue that there is nothing in the vote of the House to-day to prevent them from proceeding to pass their bill.

MILITARY BILL.

The Military Committee of the House decided, this morning, to report adversely upon the Senate bill to pay officers of volunteers from the date of commission, who failed to get mustered by reason of capture, or being sick or wounded in hospital. A majority of the Committee took the ground that it would be unwise to require a reopening and resettlement of the rolls of nearly every volunteer regiment which served in the war, as the bill would necessitate, and to change the army regulations, which recognize an officer as such only from the date of his muster.

PROBABLE IMPEACHMENT OF A JUDGE.

The House Judiciary Committee have, within the past few days, taken considerable testimony in connection with the charges against United States District Judge Lobey, of Kansas. The evidence thus far makes out a strong *prima facie* case against the Judge, and appears to sustain the charge that he was guilty of appropriating public money to his own use. The Judge is represented by counsel at the sittings of the Committee, and rebutting evidence will soon be presented in his behalf.

THE BUELL RECORDS.

The House Military Committee, at a session held this evening, agreed to commence taking testimony to-morrow about the mysterious disappearance of the record of the Buell Court of Inquiry. The first witnesses will probably be the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General. It is probable that General Buell will be summoned, if the preliminary inquiry fails to show what has become of the document, in order that the Committee may learn from his testimony, and that of others, what was the character of the evidence by the Court, and whether it was such as to make it for the interest of any person to have it suppressed.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The monthly public debt statement is as follows:

Six per cent bonds	$1,388,777,100
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,803,344,4[illegible]
Lawful money debt	14,[illegible]
Matured debt	20,467,497
Legal-tender notes	357,[illegible]
Fractional currency	41,179,650
Coin certificates	25,304,180
Total debt	$2,321,072,173
Total accrued interest	42,553,780
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	106,952,729
Currency	14,374,199
Total in Treasury	120,326,928
Debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,197,741,440
Decrease during the month	14,588,068
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	14,851,990
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	3,611,132
Balance of interest paid by the United States	11,029,718

The supplementary public debt statement, which will be issued to-morrow, shows the decrease in monthly interest charges since March, 1869, to be $1,789,340.

Payments made from the Treasury by warrants, during April, were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous expenses	$4,134,925
War	2,069,943
Navy	1,441,941
Interior, Pension, and Indians	805,263
Total	$8,442,072

The above does not include the payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt.

INDIRECT DAMAGES.

It is ascertained from authentic sources that, while the Government has not withdrawn, and will not withdraw, the claims for indirect damages before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, it has been signified to Great Britain that no money award is anticipated or desired, but simply a decision of the question involved, touching the duties and obligations of neutrals. Should Great Britain propose to stipulate that, in the event of a war in which she should be a belligerent, and the United States a neutral, she would make no claims for consequential losses from the failure of the United States to observe their neutral duties, this would be accepted as settling the point at issue, and the United States would agree to refrain from pressing for a moneyed award for indirect claims before the Geneva Tribunal. It is not known whether such agreement will or can be reached. The United States has made no proposal, but if such an arrangement should be proposed by Great Britain, it would be acceptable to both nations. This, beyond doubt, is the extent of what our Government might have thought possible, or contemplated.

BILL APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee on and after the 1st of July next.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

It having been published in a morning paper that a war with Spain was imminent, and that Mr. Sickles had been instructed to demand his passports on his arrival in Madrid, several members of Congress, and others, during the morning, made inquiry at official sources with regard to the startling announcement, when the following facts were ascertained: Minister Sickles took out with him instructions in relation to the release of Dr. Houard in the spirit of a former communication on that subject to our Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Adee, urging the release of Dr. Houard, who, according to official information, is still at Cadiz and well treated, awaiting the result of the pending correspondence between the two countries, and further investigation of his case by the Spanish Government. The resolution in behalf of Houard, which passed the House of Representatives last Friday, did not reach Secretary Fish until Monday, and therefore did not form the basis or any part of the instructions of Minister Sickles, who left this country for Madrid on Saturday last. The immediate object of the return of Mr. Sickles to Madrid is to bring home several members of his family, and to present his letter of recall, he having some time ago contemplated withdrawal from the position. It is probable that his successor will not be appointed for some time, and this may depend upon the conduct of the Spanish Government on the question.

THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day called in $1,500,000 3 per cent certificates, on which interest will cease 30th June, 1872. They include all outstanding certificates, $5,000 each, between the numbers 3,611 and 3,810 inclusive, and of $10,000 each, between numbers 3,731 and 3,821 inclusive. They are all dated from the 1st August, 1868, to 15th August, 1868. This will make $22,345,000 3 per cent certificates called in.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Solomon Starr, Receiver of Public Moneys, Helena, Montana; Wm. C. Childs, Register of Land Office at Helena, Montana; Wm. F. Goodrich, Receiver of the Western District of Nebraska; E. B. Watson, Register of Linkton, Oregon.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill was passed changing the time for holding United States Courts for the Western District of Wisconsin.

A bill was passed repealing the provisions of the Army Appropriation act of 1870, prohibiting promotions in the staff of the army.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported without amendment the House bill to confirm the action of the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Washington, designating the depot site for the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, and for other purposes.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing terms of the United States District Court to be held at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory; also, without amendment, the House bill to fix the terms of the United States Circuit Courts in the Eighth District.

Mr. STOCKTON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill referring to the Court of Claims the claim of representatives of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren, for the use of his guns by the United States Government.

TERRITORIAL BILL.

The bill passed to regulate elections in Washington and Idaho Territories.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then took up the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. CRAGIN, in behalf of the Committee on Naval Affairs, moved an amendment appropriating $25,000 to make experiments in converting smooth-bores in the navy into rifled guns.

Upon this amendment a long discussion arose, in the course of which Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. STEVENSON charged the Navy Department with extravagance and maladministration, and Messrs. CRAGIN, FRELINGHUYSEN, and CONKLING defended the Department and the Secretary of the Navy.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. STOCKTON offered an amendment providing that the pay of the Chief of Engineers in the navy for the next fiscal year shall be the same as that now fixed by law for Naval Constructors. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed, and the Senate at 5 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS REPORTED.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs and acted on by the House. Among them are the following: Regulating the mode of making private contracts with Indians—passed. To authorize the United States Circuit Court of Indiana to make a partition of the reservation of the bands of Miami Indians—passed. To provide for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas—passed. Authorizing the removal of restrictions on alienation of certain Miami Indian lands in Kansas—passed. To provide for the removal of the Kansas tribe of Indians to the Indian Territory, and to dispose of their lands in Kansas to actual settlers only—passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

At the close of the morning hour, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, who gave notice that he would, at the close of general debate on Friday next, move to strike out the enacting clause and direct the Committee of Ways and Means to report back the substitute offered on behalf of himself and Mr. Maynard. He said he believed he was serving the country in reaching Protection at all times. He referred to the pending bill as a poor, fatherless, thing, known only by its number, and a cruel satire on the catchword "Free Trade," and Revenue Reform," by which it was hoped to be popularized. He trusted that in 1876 the world would find America a free and untaxed Nation, with the whole Internal Revenue system abolished.

Mr. WOOD said the Democratic party was in favor of the abolition of the Internal Revenue system.

Mr. BROOKS. And of increasing the tariff duties.

Mr. WAKEMAN spoke in favor of Protection.

Mr. STEVENSON was the next speaker. Referring to the immense reserve in the Treasury, he spoke of Secretary Boutwell as the most magnificent miser that the world had ever known. He supported the bill, as one which contained no selfish projects or jobs; as one of reform, and a pledge, as a earnest of honesty, for which he congratulated the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CONNOR followed in a free-trade speech.

BILL WITHDRAWN.

The Committee rose, and Mr. NEGLEY withdrew the bill introduced by him last Monday, providing for the settlement of the accounts of railroad companies. He said he had introduced it on information that some of his constituents were interested in it, but he had since learned that such was not the fact, and as he felt no interest in it, he withdrew it.

THE TEA AND COFFEE BILL.

The Senate amendments to the House bill, abolishing the duties on tea and coffee, making the bill take effect on the 1st of July next, were concurred in by a large majority, on a division, the yeas and nays being refused.

The bill now goes to the President for approval.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOKES.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Stokes has done himself little good by the publication of his card. It was made without consultation with his counsel, and his lawyers are seriously offended. W. O. Bartlett has retired from the defence, owing to a difference of opinion as to the proper method of conducting the case. To-day, John Graham threatened to withdraw in consequence of the neglect of Stokes to comply with instructions. Stokes is alarmed at the result of his attempt to plead his own cause, and around the city Hall wagers are offered that he will be hanged before winter. All such bets, however, are snapped up instantly.

NILSSON AND PAREPA-ROSA.

An extraordinary spectacle was afforded to-day of two rival *prima donnas* sailing away at the end of a season on the same steamer. Nilsson and Parepa stood arm-and-arm on the stern of the steamship Cuba this afternoon, waving adieux to America. Among the passengers on the same vessel were Manager Jarrett, Carl Rosa, Max Maretzek, Clara Doria, Charles Santley, Tom Karl, William Castle, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Cook. Wachtel leaves to-morrow, and will be followed in a fortnight by Barre Jarrett and Max Strakosch. The latter goes to engage Carlotta Patti for another American season.

STOCKS.

There was a remarkable change in the temper of speculation to-day on the Stock Exchange, resulting in a sharp and general decline in railway and miscellaneous shares. The decline ranged from 1 to 5½ per cent, and was most marked in Harlem, Pacific Mail, C. C. & I. C. N. W. common, Ohio, Union Pacific, and Rock Island. The shrinkage in values was gradual, and extended throughout the day, having a very natural appearance. The market seems to decline of its own weight, and outside buyers are surfeited with stocks at present. The market closed dull with a slight improvement in prices.

IN THE GOLD ROOM

the revival of the report that the Administration at Washington had withdrawn the claim for consequential damages in the Alabama case caused a heavy feeling in the early dealings, and the price of gold declined to 112¾. At this figure foreign bankers commenced to buy, and the price advanced to 113¼. During the afternoon there were rumors of complications with Spain, which had a tendency to strengthen prices. Gold closed firm at 113¼.

THE MONEY MARKET

was active, and the rates of interest advanced. Early loans were at currency, but the later business was at 7 gold to 1 32.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet at 109¾ for 60 days sterling.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed firm, with a slight improvement on the morning quotations.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¾@103; Union Pacific firsts, 92[illegible]; land grants, 81[illegible]; incomes, 87[illegible].

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Demand limited, the market for all grades under $8 tame. Other grades quiet, but steady. No. 2 and superfine very dull and more plenty. At the close the market was rather stronger, but with little doing. In wheat to-day the market was irregular for spring and tame for common red and amber winter. Shippers hold off. At the close the market was easier and more active. The demand was chiefly for export.

PORK

moderately active and weak, but not freely offered.

[To the Associated Press.]

PIPEMEN'S STRIKE.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The large pipemen in the employ of the Commissioner of Public Works struck to-day for $2.50 per day, and, to the number of 600, were threatening in their demonstrations toward other laborers, some of whom they forced to knock off work. The police in various parts of the city were reinforced, and a possible riot prevented. The strikers marched to the City Hall Park, and a delegation was admitted to the Commissioner's office, where they stated their claim, and were promised that it would be considered.

STOKES' DEFENCE.

W. O. Bartlett, it is reported, has retired from the defence of Stokes, owing to difference of opinion as to the proper mode of conducting the case, and John Graham threatens to withdraw in consequence of the neglect of the prisoner to comply with his instructions.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.

Albert Vansaun, a broker who forged a check for $50,000 last August, surrendered himself to-day, and was held to answer.

QUESTION OF LEGALITY.

The question of the legality of the present jury system of the United States Courts in this city will be argued in the United States Circuit Court this month.

THE COUCH CASE.

Judge Brady intimated to-day that he should require large bail for Emma Couch, the alleged black mailer.

WILL NOT DISBAND.

The defeat of the charter is regarded by the Committee of Seventy as no cause for disbanding.

BRILLIANT OPERATIC PERFORMANCE.

The spring season of opera, which has been the most successful ever known here, closed last night, with the farewell performance by the Parepa-Rosa Troupe. The Academy was crowded to its utmost capacity at an early hour, and many were turned away, there being not even standing room left. Parepa, Wachtel, and Santley were received with uproarious demonstrations and frequently recalled. In answer to an encore, Parepa sang the "Star Spangled Banner," when the whole audience rose and cheered at the conclusion of the performance. The leading singers and the opera artists were called before the curtain five times, and each time cheered and applauded in the most enthusiastic manner. They were presented with flowers and other gifts in profusion. It is said that no such scene was ever witnessed in this country. Parepa, Nilsson, Santley, and Lindsay Sloper left this afternoon in the Cuba for Europe.

THE METHODISTS.

The session of the Methodist General Conference opened this morning in the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn. The house was filled. Seventy-two Conferences were represented by 321 ministerial and 82 lay delegates. Bishop Jaynes presided. Rev. Dr. Harris, Secretary of the last Conference, was re-elected Secretary. Dr. Peck made a motion that the plan of lay delegation be ratified, and the lay delegation now admitted. After some discussion, the motion was divided and voted on separately. The vote to ratify the plan was 283 yeas to 6 nays. The vote on the motion to admit lay delegates was, 259 yeas, 1 nay. The Secretary then read the list of lay delegates, and said two Lay Conferences did not elect delegates—the India and German Conferences. Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The *Tribune* says: "Governor Hoffman has vetoed our reformed city charter as was expected. If his reasons had been sound, his message need not have been half so long. The gist of them is that this charter proposes to do some things differently from the way in which they have hitherto been done. However, the charter is dead, and there is no time to make another, and so the city must get on for a year under Tweed's contrivance, as she best may."

The *Sun* says: "Governor Hoffman's veto of the charter for this city will meet with the approval of the great majority of the people of this State, irrespective of party."

The *Times*, although it anticipated a veto, is dissatisfied thereat, and thinks that the Governor's lengthy statement of his reasons for this decision is less weighty than might have been anticipated.

The *World* calls the message "lucid, cogent and admirable."

BOUNTY SWINDLES.

A meeting of the association of veteran soldiers and sailors defrauded of their bounties by the swindling operations of ex-Collector Hermann, was held last night. A report was received, stating that a suit had been instituted against Andrew Wittmann and others, bondsmen in their case, for the recovery of money.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—A London despatch announces the death of Horace Mayhew, the well-known literateur.

—Two boys, named Morris and Connelly, were drowned yesterday, near Council Bluffs, by the upsetting of a skiff, while attempting to cross the Missouri River.

—Patrick Donahue, publisher of the Boston *Pilot*, has presented the Catholics in the north section of that city, on the occasion of the fiftieth birthday of Bishop Williams, with St. John's Hall, worth $26,000.

—Several deaths have been reported in Des Moines from spotted fever. At a meeting of all the prominent city physicians for the *post mortem* examination of a supposed case of the disease, it was asserted by each one that he had not known of a genuine case of that fever in the city.

—The President of the Bank of Columbia, Adair County, Ky., robbed on Monday afternoon, by five men, has offered a reward of $2,500 for them, or $1,000 for either. The raid was one of the most daring ever made, and the murder the most heartless. The villains got about $70,000 in bonds.

—The late Quincy Tufts, of Boston, leaves by his will $10,000 to Harvard College, for the education of indigent students, $5,000 to Amherst College, and $5,000 to the Atkinson (N. H.) Academy, for a like purpose; $10,000 to the town of Weymouth, for a free library, lectures, &c.; $10,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, for free beds, and some $40,000 to be distributed among the city charitable institutions.

Fires.

COLUMBIA, Pa., May 1.—The large woollen mill of William G. Case was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $12,000. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1.—The residence of A. A. McDowell, at Sparta, Wis., was burned this morning. Loss, $9,000.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The house of John Jennings, Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, burned last night. His wife and three children escaped from the burning building by means of sheets tied together. Loss, $15,000; insured for $5,000.

The loss by the burning of the oil cloth manufactory of Sampson & Sons at Maspath reaches $300,000. Partially insured.

NORFOLK, Va., May 1.—The house of John Williams, a colored man, near Fort Norfolk, was burned last night. Two children, who were left in charge of the house while the parents were at church, burned to death.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 1.—Several attempts have been made recently to burn the village of Pauling, Dutchess County. Yesterday morning the Catholic Church was fired, and with its contents entirely consumed. In the afternoon the inhabitants held a meeting, and offered $500 reward for the arrest of the incendiary.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad enterprise is said to be defunct.

—Darius Hunkins has contracted to build the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, 60 miles, to Fennimore Centre, Wis., 35 miles to be completed this fall. The road is ultimately to reach Prairie du Chien.

—Two daughters of the late Dr. Newton M. Turner, advertised for in the Quincy *Whig*, have been found, and will divide $250,000. One of the daughters is married well in Sacramento, Cal., but the other is the wife of a poor man in Hancock County, Ill.

—The Rock Island *Argus* says there is good prospect now that a portion of the splendid water power at Milan will be utilized in running a factory for the manufacture of cotton goods.

—The "True Homestead," four miles southeast of Mattoon, sold the other day for $[illegible].

—William H. Allen, of Grafton, will probably be the Democratic candidate for Senator from the district composed of Macoupin and Jersey Counties.

WISCONSIN.

There will be another sale of Green Bay lands belonging to the John Jacob Astor estate, this spring.

—The Madison *Journal* says:

A young man, named Will Smith, shot a loon from the railroad bridge, hitting it very hard. The bird rose about a hundred feet in the air, and then fell straight down plump on the face of a babe which a lady was carrying in her arms, greatly to the astonishment of woman and child. The latter was insensible for some time, but finally recovered, and does not appear to have been seriously injured. The loon weighed nine pounds.

IOWA.

Members of the bar in the Seventh Judicial District met in Davenport, last Monday, and, by a vote of 108 to 69, agreed to recommend William F. Brannan, of Muscatine, for appointment by the Governor to the vacant Judgeship, vice Richman.

—The Society of Friends talk of making Mason City a headquarters for the Northwest.

—Patrick Cassady and Peter Burnes, sleeping in a house four miles from Ackley, were killed by a lightning-stroke last Sunday evening.

—A DesMoines girl bought a $1,500 picture, the other day, and presented it to her mother.

—The Cedar Rapids *Republican* says:

H. C. Wheeler, of Waukegan, Ill., has commenced operations this spring upon his farm—a solid square of 5,276 acres, purchased lately of the Iowa Railroad Land Company—with the intent to make it the model farm of Iowa.

—Colonel H. B. Case, of DesMoines, has, in one week, buried his wife and two children, victims of the spotted fever.

—A portion of the railroad bridge across the Iowa River, at Muscatine, gave way, a day or two since, immediately after the passenger train had crossed.

INDIANA.

Father McMahon, a Catholic priest of considerable renown, died on Saturday, at Reynolds' Station, after a brief illness. Father McMahon accompanied the first Fenian raid into Canada, was captured after the battle of Ridgeway, was kept in prison a couple of years, and finally released.

—The Indiana Central Insurance Company, at Lafayette, which has been insolvent since the spring of 1867, is suing on over $100,000 of the remnant of its premium notes.

—Building improvements at Kokomo, now in progress, will cost $100,000.

—John B. Stoll, editor of the *Ligonier Banner*, is a candidate for State Auditor on the Democratic ticket.

—A. Bradley, formerly Auditor of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road, has been appointed Superintendent of the same road, vice J. S. Oliver, resigned.

—William S. Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has accepted the Presidency of Purdue University, at Lafayette.

MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids is boring for salt, and organizing a $100,000 barrel-factory.

—The old Albion House, at Albion, was burned Monday morning. Loss, $4,000.

—Green & Ely, of Olivet, have contracted to build 70 miles of the Marshall & Coldwater Railroad.

—The Marshall *Expounder* says:

Quite a sensation was created on the 23d, by the antics of the wife of a wealthy and respected farmer of Marengo, who drew on her husband's credit at various stores to about $1,500 worth of goods, and $500 upon his bank account. In the evening, having had her hair cut, and donning a suit of men's clothes and moustache, she appeared in the streets, purchased cigars, etc., and repaired to the depot, with her goods packed in two trunks, intending to go East on the cars. Her husband was apprised of her doings in time to prevent her departure that night, but, after the execution of certain papers, she was allowed to go her way.

—Two Savings Banks are soon to go into operation at Marshall.

—Robbins, the man who married his niece in Clarendon, and went to Buffalo, has been taken to Detroit to answer a charge of bigamy.

—Three years ago, a dam was built across the St. Joseph River, at Niles, giving 12 feet fall to the large volume of water; and, from present appearances Niles is to be one of the most prosperous manufacturing centres in the State.

MINNESOTA.

On steamboats to St. Paul, a traveller can buy a transportation ticket and eat himself, or pay more and let the boat eat him.

—One real estate dealer at St. Paul made sales, last week, of town property, aggregating $70,000.

—Calvin F. How, of New York City, paid nearly $2,700 taxes in Minnesota, last year.

—The Minneapolis Woollen Mill Company proposes to establish a branch mill on a large scale at some other point in the State.

—The Winona *Republican* says:

Soon after the passage of the law of 1871, enacted for the purpose of regulating the rates of transportation by railroad within this State, a suit was commenced by J. D. Blake and others of Rochester, against the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company, with a view to test the validity of the law referred to. The case, we believe, never brought to trial in open court, but was submitted, upon questions of law only, to Judge Waterman, since that gentleman's accession to the bench, and by him a decision has just been rendered, which unequivocally denies the power of the Legislature to interfere in the premises.

FOREIGN.

Cause, Progress, and Extent of the Spanish Revolution.

John Stuart Mill on the Alabama Claims Question.

Letter from the Pope Condemning Religious Toleration in Spain.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 1.—It is officially stated that the Carlist bands have disappeared altogether from the Departments of Guipuzcoa and Biscaya. The stronghold of the insurrectionists in the Department of Navarre will be stormed to-day by the Government forces.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A London special of April 30 says: "Advices from Spain represent that the insurrection is rapidly spreading. It is reported that dissatisfaction has appeared among the troops."

LONDON, May 1.—It is reported from Madrid that the Pope has written a letter to Senor Zorilla on the subject of the relations between Spain and the Holy See, in which he says: "If Spain desires to be reconverted to the Mother Church, the principle of religious liberty must be modified. Tolerance of public worship the Church will not object to; but the Catholic religion must be restored to its proper supremacy in the realm. The superintendence of schools must be remitted to the priesthood, and civil marriages and register of births must be abolished."

LONDON, May 1.—Special correspondents of London papers chronicle several minor engagements in which the Carlists were successful. They also state that desertions from the Royal forces are very numerous. The city of Pamplona seems to be the objective point of the Carlists, who are concentrating their forces with a view to attacking the place. The commander of the Royal garrison there telegraphs to Madrid that four companies of his troops have deserted, and asks for reinforcements.

It is reported that seven Carlist prisoners, including a priest and a Notary, have been shot by the Royal troops. The Carlists hold hostages to await the confirmation of the report.

The notabilities of the town of Orduna, in the Province of Alava, in sympathy with Don Carlos, have organized a Provisional Government. It is said that 800 volunteers, from Buenos Ayres, under the standard of Don Carlos, are rendezvoused on the frontier near Bayonne.

Marshal Serrano delays his contemplated attack upon the Carlist forces in Navarre until the troops under his command have been increased to 10,000.

It is reported that Bismarck has sent to King Amadeus ten millions of francs, to be used in putting down the insurrection.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A letter from Emilio Castelar explains the troubles in Spain, and the cause of the election outrages. He says the opponents of the Ministerialists were outraged by arrests and imprisonment. The polls were surrounded by Ministerialists, to prevent opponents reaching them. The forces of the army and navy went to the polls in regiments in line of battle. Their votes were given them by their officers. Besides this the returns were falsified, and, in some districts, the Judges of Elections turned enormous Republican majorities into minorities by a system of counting similar to that of Tammany. Many Spaniards desire a Republic, and almost all object to a foreign dynasty, and the election outrages were plainly announced from the fatal day on which, through combinations of English policy, a foreign dynasty was placed at the head of Spain. He explains the combination of Radicals, Republicans, and reactionary Bourbons, on the ground that all are united in sentiment of national independence, holding to the formula of the Government of Spain by Spaniards.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 1.—Correspondence between the Canadian and British Governments relative to the illegal seizure of the schooner Horton at Guysboro, has been laid before the House. The first paper is a memorandum from the Dominion Council to Earl Kimberly, stating that the prize-money should be forfeited by gross carelessness in guarding the Horton; that the question of indignity to the flag should properly be left to the home Government, and the Committee of the Council, under the circumstances, did not feel called on to recommend a reclamation of the vessel by the Dominion. Earl Kimberly replied that he was satisfied that such dignified conduct of Canada would serve to promote friendliness with the United States, which was the earnest desire of England.

Then follow despatches to the Canada Government, from Kimberly, covering the action of the American Government in not giving fresh papers to the schooner, and the subsequent avowal of the British Government to the Governor General, that circumstances would not require further action.

Finance Minister Hincks presented his budget to Parliament. The debt of the Dominion is $80,000,000. Actual revenue last year $19,000,000, and the revenue of the current year will be $20,000,000. Total expenditure the coming year for Pacific Railways and other works, $40,000,000.

Mr. Hincks then referred to the advantages of the Washington Treaty to Canada, and although not agreeing with all its provisions, he urged agreement to the fishing clause. He believed the House would yet guarantee the twenty million loan, saying the Dominion, if refusing to agree to the fishing clause, would be unable to raise $60,000,000 in English money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The *Tribune* says, in reply to an inquiry: Mr. John Stuart Mill writes as follows respecting the Treaty of Washington: "AVIGNON (France), March 31.—It is perfectly true that the unfortunate difference in the interpretation put upon the Treaty of Washington by the two parties does appear to me a proper subject for reference to arbitration, and to the very arbitrators provided by the Treaty, unless the parties prefer and can agree upon some other tribunal. If there is any value at all in the principle of international arbitration, there is surely no subject to which that principle can be more fittingly applied than to determining the true sense of an international engagement. We may regret that this method of settling national differences should be subjected to so severe a trial at so early a period in its history; but we should not be therefore justified in repudiating it in one in one of the very cases which require it most.

(Signed) "J. S. MILL."

LONDON, May 1.—Bishop Fessler, who officiated at the late Ecumenical Council, is dead.

A despatch from The Hague announces the death of Prince William Frederick Henry, brother of the King.

LONDON, May 1.—Subscriptions are now being solicited in the city for the relief of sufferers by the recent earthquake at and near Antioch, Syria. Parties who have the matter in charge remit all the funds they obtain to the American missionaries in the desolated city.

Earl Dufferin, newly appointed Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, will sail for New York on the 11th of June. He will send his yacht to America, and will stop a while in New York, where it is probable he will compete in the races with some of the vessels of the New York Yacht Club.

A Polar expedition is projected under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Some of the cartmen of this city, who have been on a strike for the past two days, have returned to their work.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 1.—Prince Humbert, of Italy, is shortly expected here to return the recent visit of Prince Frederick Charles to the Royal family of Italy.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, May 1.—General Cevallas caused the black flags, with death's head and cross-bones heretofore flying over the fortifications, to be taken down, on the representation of the United States Consul that this might be construed by the attacking party as a justification to show no quarter to the foreign residents and non-combatants who were in the city to be captured. General Cevallas answered, that these flags had been raised for the volunteers, merely as an indication to the enemy that they would defend the place to the last extremity, and that they were understood to mean nothing more, and were often used for this purpose in Mexico. But, to allay apprehensions, they would be taken down, as they had been hoisted without his authority.

Several hundred Government reinforcements were landed at the mouth of the Rio Grande yesterday, and reached the city with several pieces of artillery and munitions.

General Trevino's army is still several miles above, apparently inactive, with the exception of slight skirmishes between the advance cavalry and scouts. It is now stated that the Revolutionists are waiting for General Naranjo with reinforcements, which will raise the besieging army to about five thousand, and that the attack will not be made until the 15th.

Stick to the Broomstick.

Did you ever see a women throw a stone at a hen? It is one of the most ludicrous scenes in everyday life. We recently observed the process—indeed, we paid more attention then the hen did, for she did not mind it at all, and laid an egg the next day as if nothing had happened. In fact, that hen will now know for the first time that she served in the capacity of a target. The predatory fowl had invaded the precincts of the flower bed, and was industriously pecking and scratching for the nutritious seed or the early worm, blissfully unconscious of impending danger. The lady now appears upon the scene with a broom. This she drops and picks up a rocky fragment of the Silurian age, and then makes her first mistake—they all do it—of seizing the projectile with the wrong hand. Then, with malice aforethought, she makes the further blunder of swinging her arms perpendicularly instead of horizontally—thereupon the stone flies into the air, describing an irregular elliptical curve, and strikes the surface of the earth as far from the hen as the thrower stood at the time, in a course due west from the same, the hen then bearing by the compass north-north-east by half east. At the second attempt the stone narrowly missed the head of the thrower, who, seeing that any further attempt at the kind would be suicidal, did what she might have done first, started after the hen with an old and familiar weapon. The moral of which is: Stick to the broomstick.

Wanted a Skillet, and Didn't Drink.

The Lebanon (Ky.) *Herald* tells the following: Judge Green relates that, as he was walking down West Main on Monday afternoon, he met a venerable man, red at eye, unkempt of lock, and out at elbow, who had modestly asked him for a quarter. "Stranger," said this impecunious patriarch, "I'm a movin' to Arkansaw—me and the old woman, and the children, and John (John's my eldest son) and his wife and his children—and, stranger, my steers run away with the waggin jest afore we got to town back here, and broke evry bit of crockeryware we had. Didn't even leave us a skillet to bake a hoe-cake in for the children when we camp to-night. And, stranger, a gentleman back here gimme a quarter, and I thought if I could get you to gimme another quarter, maybe I could go back to town and get a skillet." "You want it to buy a skillet, do you?" asked the Judge. "Oh, yes, stranger; I want to buy a skillet," he replied—and then, as if it had suddenly occurred to him that his temperance principles might be impugned, he added, "As for whiskey and brandy, I never touched a drop in forty year!" "Well," said the Judge, who is always ready to listen to an appeal for charity, but who was a little suspicious of the intended destination of the desired quarter, "go with me back to the square and I will get you a skillet." "Stranger," returned the ancient man, "I'm afeard the waggin'll git too fur ahead of me of I go back—good evenin', stranger." And off he tramped, skilletless and quarterless.

THE MISSOURI TRAGEDY.

Another Side of the Affair—Contradictory Statements.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 30.

Mr. A. A. Zick, of the firm of Zick & Gosch, Pleasant Hill, with several other citizens of Cass County, called on Governor Brown yesterday, in reference to the recent troubles in that county. Mr. Zick was the bearer of a letter to the Governor, signed by A. C. Bryant, Sheriff of Cass County, Captain George Barner, of the First National Bank, Pleasant Hill, David Humphries, Robert Adams, and George Gosch, all prominent citizens of Pleasant Hill. These gentlemen ask the Governor to send some persons in whom he can rely to investigate the condition of matters in Cass County, and request that troops be sent up to restore order and law, if found necessary. They represent everything as quiet, and that the Sheriff was able to enforce the execution of the law without assistance.

The statement of Mr. Zick puts a different coloring on the recent tragedy at Gun City than is represented by the reports already published. He says that the reports copied from the Kansas City and Holden papers, have been so false and sensational that, even to those unacquainted with the connection which the editors of these papers had with the bond swindle, they would seem to be extravagant and published for the purpose of exciting another riot among the people. Mr. Zick says the evidence taken at the inquest shows that as the train stopped Cline, drew his pistol and fired out of the window into the crowd standing by, wounding two men. He then rushed out upon the platform, and when charged with the shooting denied it, and in the melee which ensued he was shot twice and killed. Stephenson and Dutro also fired and ran into the baggage-car, where the fight was resumed, and thus were both killed. Each had the marks of two wounds.

General Joe Shelby was not molested, as he offered no attack upon the people, and was in no wise connected with the bond swindle. He was not a contractor upon the road, nor was he in close connection with the issuing of the bonds. He was a contractor upon the Kansas City & Memphis Road, to which bonds had been issued by the Court contrary to the remonstrance of almost the entire people of the county, and in violation of a writ of injunction which had been issued restraining them from doing so.

It was then—some time last fall—that the secret society, which still exists, was formed. Its object was to protect the people from bankruptcy from the action of the County Court; the legal protection of the county by raising money to pay the necessary expenses in testing the question of the legality of that issue of bonds by the Court. Any person by paying $1 could become a member. The constitution and by-laws of the society, which was called "The Protective Union Association of Cass County," were published in the papers. The meetings and proceedings were all public; and by its agency attorneys were employed, and a writ of injunction was granted, and which has been sustained. But the bonds were issued notwithstanding, and the amount with interest, over $300,000, is a debt upon the county. The community, says Mr. Zick, were patient under this wrong, and disposed to endure the injury, and made no demonstration until the Court issued $229,000 bonds to a railroad which had been built, without any vote of the people. The Court and its confederates left the county, and became fugitives from justice. By the exertions of the Sheriff, the President of the association, and other citizens, the parties implicated were brought back to Cass County and bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury. No violence was offered to any of them, and they were as safe as at any place in the State. But not content with the people's moderation, and presuming upon their long suffering, they gathered around them men by the influence of their money, which they had stolen from the people—men of desperate character, who openly boasted of their frauds, taunted the people that they were powerless to resist the payment of the bonds, and threatened to kill all of those who had been prominent in the detection of the swindle and the arrest of the perpetrators. It was then that the indignation of some hot-headed men, according to Mr. Zick, got the better of their judgment, and they gathered together for some purpose which has resulted in the deplorable tragedy at Gun City.

The people of Cass County, says Mr. Zick, are peaceable and good citizens, and deprecate all riotous acts. He says the persistent efforts on the part of the press to have it believed by the country at large that a reign of terror exists there, that no one dares speak of the transaction for fear of the mob, can only be explained from the fact that the reports of the transaction is taken from a biased source.

The people are generally about their usual avocations. There is no fear of the mob, and the action of last Wednesday was unexpected and surprising to them.

Mr. LaDue, who came down from Henry County night before last, gives another version. He is under $25,000 bonds to appear at Harrisonville Circuit Court next Monday, but says he will not appear, as his life has been threatened, and it would not be prudent for him to go. He declares there is a reign of terror in the county. Matters appear quiet and peaceable, but it is only an appearance. The lives of certain persons have been threatened, and, if they should be found, would be killed. Mr. LaDue says the Protective Union Association (P. U. A.) in the county is said to embrace 1,000 persons, and that two-thirds of the population sympathize with the mob, and nothing can be done except by an overwhelming force of troops. All officials are overawed. Whether Mr. LaDue or Mr. Zick is right concerning the present state of affairs in Cass County, subsequent events must determine.

Since the above information was obtained, our reporter had an interview with Governor Brown, who was in receipt of fresh despatches last night from Adjutant General Sigel and the Commissioners sent by him to Holden to examine into matters, General Cockrell and Colonel Philips. The purport of the despatches received is that quiet prevails in Cass County. There is no further excitement at Holden, and the Mayor does not anticipate any more trouble. Captain Phelan's company was stationed at Holden and will remain there as long as their presence is needed. The citizens of Pleasant Hill yesterday sent down a deputation to Holden, assuring the authorities of the latter place of their readiness to co-operate in restoring the reign of law and order, and procuring the arrest of of the perpetrators of the recent outrages.

Adjutant General Sigel and the Commissioners go to-day to Harrisonville, and will visit such other places as may be necessary to obtain the fullest information in relation to the recent tragedy.

The Governor expresses, as his opinion, that no more troops will be needed in that quarter, and he believes that the measures already taken will restore order, and that whilst it may take some little time to bring the perpetrators of the late outrage to justice, yet that it will be done, and done thoroughly and quietly.

The best information that can be obtained about the men who, it is reported, were ordered to leave, is that they were a good deal excited, and were not ordered away at all, but that one of their friends told them they had better leave for safety.

GENEVA.

The British Protest.

Declaration to be addressed on the 15th April, 1872, by Her Majesty's agent at Geneva, to the Arbitrators appointed under the first article of the Treaty of Washington, of May 8, 1871.]

GENEVA, April, 1872.

The undersigned, agent of Her Britannic Majesty, is instructed by Her Majesty's Government to state to Count Sclopis, that, while presenting their counter-case, under the special reservation hereinafter mentioned, in reply to the case which has been presented on the part of the United States, they find it incumbent upon them to inform the Arbitrators that a misunderstanding has unfortunately arisen between Great Britain and the United States as to the nature and extent of the claims referred to the Tribunal by the first article of the Treaty of Washington.

This misunderstanding relates to the claims for indirect losses put forward by the Government of the United States, under the several heads of—(1.) "The loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag." (2.) "The enhanced payments of insurance." (3.) "The prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion;" which claims for indirect losses are not admitted by Her Majesty's Government to be within either the scope or the intention of the reference to arbitration.

Her Majesty's Government has been for some time past, and still are, in correspondence with the Government of the United States upon this subject; and, as this correspondence has not been brought to a final issue, her Majesty's Government being desirous (if possible) of proceeding with the reference as to the claims for direct losses, have thought it proper in the meantime to present to the Arbitrators their counter-case (which is strictly confined to the claims for direct losses), in the hope that, before the time limited by the fifth article of the treaty, this unfortunate misunderstanding may be removed.

But Her Majesty's Government desire to intimate, and do hereby expressly and formally intimate and notify to the Arbitrators, that this counter-case is presented without prejudice to the position assumed by Her Majesty's Government in the correspondence to which reference has been made, and under the express reservation of all Her Majesty's rights, in the event of a difference continuing to exist between the high contracting parties as to the scope and intention of the reference to arbitration.

If circumstances should render it necessary for Her Majesty to cause any further communication to be addressed to the Arbitrators upon this subject, Her Majesty will direct that communication to be made at or before the time limited by the fifth article of the Treaty.

The undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) TENTERDEN.

A BOSTON WINDFALL.

The Peace Jubilee Mammoth Coliseum Blown to Ruins.

Boston (April 30) Despatch to the New York Herald.

Fate and the elements seem to have combined against the International Musical Festival which was projected and somewhat advanced by the irrepressible Gilmore, of Peace Jubilee fame. The mammoth Coliseum, in which the great festival was to take place, and which had within a few days begun to assume a definite shape sufficient to warrant completion in season for the great event, has to-night been reduced to a conglomerated mass of debris and ruins. The destroying element was wind, and not fire, and as the prostration of the structure was reserved until about half-past 5 o'clock, the 2,500 workmen usually employed on the premises had gone to their homes, and there was a great human slaughter was prevented.

The gale, if such it may be termed, did not seem severe in the city, but in the neighborhood of the fated Coliseum it had a full sweep, from not only the Charles River, but from a vast space of country on the other side, and was therefore very severe. The structure, as far as it had progressed, was in just that condition to receive the full brunt of a gale, and at this time it is fair to presume that it is no fault of the architects or builders that it yielded. Only one of the large trusses had been erected, and this was the largest and the one supporting the roof at the main end and entrance of the structure. On either corner, at this end, were towers designed to be Gothicly ornamental rather than useful. These were almost wholly completed, and the entire front or end of the whole Coliseum was all boarded over, and not a small portion of the roof had also been finished. Some idea of the gigantic proportions of the truss may be formed when it is stated that it is about five hundred feet in length, semi-circular in shape, and about two hundred feet high in the centre. The expense of building and raising this single truss alone was about $5,000, and was regarded as the most troublesome and tardy work that there would be on the whole building. Its weight was about forty tons, and when it fell it not only ruined itself, but also destroyed other and equally valuable framework in the vicinity. Only a few watchmen were on the ground at the moment the structure tumbled, and its violent swaying under the force of the destroying breeze warned them of possible danger. The large timbers began to crack for an hour before the building yielded, and for several moments before it toppled the whole structure swayed violently. Finally there came a powerful gust and the mammoth Coliseum, the work of months, was in a moment a heap of ruins. The crash was tremendous and alarmed and terrified the whole neighborhood. The general impression was that there had been a terrible explosion in the city, and anticipations of human slaughter were numerous. The wreck severed all the gaspipes around the premises, and added to the confusion, excitement and alarm was a terrible darkness, and not until an alarm of fire had been sounded and lanterns furnished by the department could the full extent of old Boreas' damage to the building be ascertained. Thousands of curious and alarmed spectators were instantly upon the ground, and the crowd increased in numbers until long after midnight. All the watchmen employed were found to be safe, and it is their impression that there was no one in dangerous proximity to the building at the time it fell. If, however, the calamity had occurred a few hours earlier, while the workmen were engaged, the sacrifice of human life would have been terrible. What effect this disaster will have upon the success of the great International Musical Festival it is now impossible to determine. Mr. Gilmore's arrangements for the chorus of 20,000 voices, and for an orchestra of half that strength had already been completed, and eminent bands and musicians are already on their way from foreign countries. Other arrangements for the event had also been completed; and everything seemed to warrant that the unparalleled musical entertainment would be inaugurated under favorable auspices in the middle of the coming June. This calamity will certainly embarrass the managers in opening at the time originally specified, and very likely cause a postponement, and possibly an abandonment of the affair altogether. The loss, financially speaking, cannot be less than a hundred thousand dollars; but this, of course, will fall upon the contractors and builders. The committees held a meeting this evening and resolved to recommence the work at once.

A Pennsylvania Bull-Dog.

There is a man in Darby, Penn., who purchased a bull-dog, which he proposed to turn lose in his store at night in order to scare away the burglars. The first evening after he obtained possession of the animal he locked it in the store and went away a happy man. The next morning, early, he went around to the store and unlocked the door. The dog was vigilant—the man was surprised to perceive how very exceedingly vigilant that dog was—for no sooner was the door opened than the dog seized its owner by the leg, suddenly, and seemed to be animated by an earnest and vigorous resolution not to let go until it had removed at least one good mouthful. And the man pushed the dog back and shut the door on its ribs until the animal relaxed its jaws; and then the man kicked the dog into the store and shut the door as if he was in a hurry to do something. Then he suspended business for a week, and spent the vacation firing at that dog through the windows, and down the chimney, and up through the cellar grating, with a shot-gun, trying to exterminate him. And that mercantile establishment did not open for trade until the man had paid twice the first cost of the dog to the dog's former owner to come and take it home; and then, when he got in he found this during the bombardment holes had been shot through mackerel barrels and molasses cans and coal-oil kegs so that there was misery and ruin everywhere. Dogs have no more charms for this man; and if you allude in his presence to the noble work that is being done by the Woman's branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that merchant is always observed to rise up and swear.

A Daniel Come to Judgment.

It is mildly insinuated by those who ought to know, that a certain United States District Judge in Kansas is occasionally found on the bench in that condition known as "half seas over." In passing sentence lately, this "most learned and most upright judge" informed the prisoner that, although it was in his power to send him for six years to any Penitentiary in the State, still, as he had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, he would only send him for three years to the Alton Penitentiary. Further, the Judge condescended to say that the Warden of that particular Penitentiary was a most estimable individual, and also a personal friend of his, and he assured the prisoner that he would write to the Warden in his behalf, and then he would be sure to treat him "like a perfect gentleman." This is tempering justice with mercy in a rather peculiar manner. That Judge must be very popular among the criminals of Kansas.

MARRIED.

WARD—WALLACE—On Wednesday evening, May 1, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. P. Fallips, 272 West Randolph-st., by Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, Mr. John C. Ward and Miss Rose L., daughter of Asa Wallace, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn.

MORTON—BROWNE—On the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 265 Forquer-st., by the Rev. David J. Burrell, Mr. James T. Morton and Miss Agnes C. Browne, both of Chicago.

HYDE—SMALE—On April 27, at the residence of the bride's uncle, W. H. Smale, Esq., by the Rev. D. J. Burrell, Mr. C. P. Hyde and Miss M. A. A. Smale, both of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

BOND—May 1, John S. Bond, aged 41 years. Funeral from his late residence, 111 West Adams-st., at 1 o'clock Friday, May 3.

☞ Hamilton, Toronto, and Owen Sound papers please copy.

SMITH—In Salt Lake City, May 1, Captain James Smith, formerly of Chicago, aged 45 years.

WHITE—Tuesday, April 30, Harley Van Vechten, son of George A. and Elizabeth A. White, aged 1 year, 24 days.

Funeral from residence, 41 North Union-st., at 2 to-day (Thursday).

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne (all kinds), Cocoaine, &c., for sale at Steihl's Prescription Store, 83 West Madison-st., corner Clinton-st.

Try the Charles Heidsieck, Dry Sillery and "Extra." For sale by all the wine dealers. SCHULTZE & TAILER, N. Y., Sole Agents for United States.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Pianos and Organs—A full stock of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, Smith's American organs, and Great Union Co.'s pianos for sale or to rent on the most favorable terms. Also a good class of second-hand pianos from $100 to $300, at the warerooms. W. W. KIMBALL, 160 Michigan avenue.

Rainbow Hair Dyes—All the Colors of the rainbow are sometimes given to the hair by the mineral pigments sold as dyes. On the other hand, Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye, evolves the most resplendent dark browns and exquisite blacks. It never disappoints, and is the cheapest dye in the market.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.